The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,456—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. RAVENNA * ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
— CATHAY ..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thenison	22th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA ..	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 700	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	3733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	3726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	20th „

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class ..R 500 Including	I Class ..R 320 Including
II do..... 340 wines.	II do. .... 230 wines.
do..... 150 With food.	III do. .... 155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
"ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.
* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	1 Class Calais Route.	R 90	Brighton Route R 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 55
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 130
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

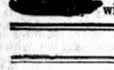
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATIEN.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 450-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock for MARSEILLES direct, positively on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.
The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

NOTICES.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., AND W. J. ESSAI.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

TO BE LET.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES at Matheran called the "Woodland" and "Rajasthan" for the October hot season. Rent moderate.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

WANTED,
A single barrel express Henry's RIFLE, or by any other equally good maker.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 17th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADIRONDACK, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Adirondack.
Bombay, 8th September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY
CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE
QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
FOR JULY, 1882,
Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY
IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
CHICKEN WINE.
A LIQUEUR-GLASSFUL contains the nourishing constituents of a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. For debilitated patient it is one of the most nutritious stimulants that can be given.
Per bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD blend is perhaps the finest, as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister country. Each of these spirits may be relied on as PERFECT of its class.

EDINA.....Per dozen Rs.	24
OLD HEAD..... *** „ „	24
OLD HEAD..... **** „ „	26

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY convened for this day was ADJOURNED, and will be held here on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1882, at 3 o'clock p.m. The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was further ADJOURNED to 4 o'clock p.m. the same day.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 8th September, 1882.

NOTICE
TO SECRETARIES TO CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES, &c.

300 lbs. of the febrifuge NARCOTINE are available at the BENARES OPIUM FACTORY, Ghazipur, at Rs. 12 per lb. avoirdupois.
One ounce samples may be had per value payable post on application to undersigned.
By order of the Benares Opium Agent,
P. A. WEIR,
Principal Assistant, Benares Opium Agency.
Benares Opium Agency, Ghazipur, the 4th September, 1882.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1882, at the rate of Rs. 60 (sixty) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 21st inst., during office hours to shareholders whose names will be on the register on the 11th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1882. Agents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June last of Rs. 500 per share has been declared and made payable on and after the 11th instant at the registered office of the Company to shareholders whose names were on the register on the 24th ultimo.
Five certificates of shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid-up will, in accordance with the special resolution passed on the 24th ultimo and confirmed on the 8th instant, be given in exchange for the present old certificate of share of Rs. 2,500.
By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.
9th September, 1882.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DESPATCH BOXES,
Each fitted with Detector Lock.

13½	by 8 by 5
15	by 9½ by 6
17	by 11 by 7
18½	by 12½ by 7¾

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
"A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of MUNMOHUNDAS PRAGJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

MADHOWJEE JUGJEEWAN and MORARJEE MADHOWJEE, the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Petitioners have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to them of Probate (having effect throughout British India) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1882.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANUEL JAO KENEY has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground called or known by the name of "CHUCKLEE-CHEE KHAR," situate in the Mahim District, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 331, 331, and 497, and new Nos. 12,368, 12,369, and 12,443, and containing by admeasurement 4797 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the ground of Bentia Keney, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the ground of Veshachund Manickchund, and on the west by the ground of Bantis Francis Kenecy Patel.
All persons having any claim upon the said land or ground by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to my solicitors, Messrs. SKRIMSKY and WILKIN, at 2, Bell Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1882.

વીશ્રામ જગજીવન હરજીવન,
i.e., VIAS JUGJEEVUN HURJIVUN,
Purchaser.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1882, at half-past 3 p.m. (local time) to pass the following special resolutions :—
1. That clause 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—
"Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such secretaries and treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that no shareholder in the Company being a partner in the said firm of Sunderrow Raghunath and Co. shall by reason only of his being such partner be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."
2. That article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters "Rupees Ten," and substituting therefor "Rupees Fifteen."
By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, Sept. 9, 1882.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

In Belgaum :—		
Khanapur Taluka	3,300	
Belgaum Taluka	1,200	
Total	4,500	khandis of 560 lbs. each.
In Kanara :—		
N. D. of Kanara	2,240	
C. D. of Kanara	160	
S. D. of Kanara.....	1,500	
Total	3,900	khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.

WANTED,

A MANAGER for the SCINDE, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LAHORE. Applicants who have had experience in the management of a shop, and qualified to keep stock and trade accounts, a knowledge of bottling wines, and the manufacture of ærated waters, will be appreciated. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 per month ; security Rs. 5,000 required. Applications to be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and will be received up to the 20th September, 1882.

"STAMBOUL"
CIGARETTES.

MR. NEUBERG feels pleasure in bringing this particular brand of Cigarettes (the demand for which has more than quadrupled itself since the commencement of hostilities in Egypt), prominently to notice.

They are pronounced *superb* everywhere.

Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.
Rs. 34 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—
In a variety of new and elegant designs ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

CRUET FRAMES—
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles... ... ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100

BREAKFAST CRUETS—
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50

MUFFINEERS—
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly ... ... From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro ... ... From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6

PICKLE FRAMES—
Carrying one, two or three bottles ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85

ICE PITCHERS—
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. ... ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65

CLARET JUGS—
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112

SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—
Bottles of superior cut-glass ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

SALVERS AND WAITERS—
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades ... ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175

BISCUIT BOXES
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35

EGG FRAMES—
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons ... ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60

TABLE CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades complete, per pair ... ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair ... ...From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases ... ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

OVAL SIDE DISHES—
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4 ... ...From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—
With Drainers ... ... Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns ...From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70

ICE PAILS—
All Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases ... ...From Rs. 30 to hs. 60

SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc. ... ...From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets ... ...From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services ... ...From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300

BUTTER DISHES—
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover ... ...From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45

SARDINE BOXES—
All Electro-plate to take original tins ... ...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

TOAST RACKS—
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ... ...From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20

EGG BOILERS—
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time ... ...From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40

NAPKIN RINGS—
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases ... ...From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED T
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payme

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, F

CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

A liberal discount for Regiments and Nigger Troups.

BANJOS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with Machine-head, Plain, with Plated Fittings, Wood Hoop and Handle, in Case complete 60	0
Ditto ditto, Brass Fittings, Inlaid Hoop and Handle, 50	0
Ditto ditto Brass Hoop and Fittings, Plain Hoop and Handle... 50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, Peg-head, Brass Hoop in Case complete 40	0
Six-stringed Banjo, ditto 30	0
Ditto ditto, Wood Hoop 28	0
Five-stringed Banjo, ditto, Brass Hoop 26	0
Ditto, Wood Hoop 25	0

N.B.—Any of the above Banjos can be had without Cases at a reduction of Rs. 10 each

Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	9 8
Piccolo Banjos (6 strings)	10 0
Banjo Strings, per set, Rs. 2-4 to	3 8

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver Keys and German Silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases 54	0
Do. do. foreign make, without case ... 25	0
Flute in E-flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and German Silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Case 54	0
Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and German Silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Case 45	0
Cheaper Flutes, without Cases, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and 25	0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver Keys and German Silver Tips, in D, E-flat, F, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box 20	0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German Silver Keys and German Silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box 25	0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1, and	1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per Set, Rs. 2 and	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct CASTANETS.	1 0
Ebony, per set	2 8

	Rs. a.
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and ... „	12 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, ditto	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, ditto	45 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	
English Treble Solo Concertina, Doubleaction, with 18 Keys, Full Compass, G. to C, three Octaves :—	
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, in Mahogany Box..	65 0
No. 2—Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument	...120 0
VIOLINS.	
MODELS OF	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	...130 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra Set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plushlined Blackwood Case complete.	
Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood Case complete	75 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in Cases, from Rs. 25, Rs. 33, Rs. 45, and	65 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2 8 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ...	6 0
TAMBOURINES.	
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	9 0
Six „ 11 „ „ „ ..	6 0
Three „ 12 „ „ „ with tacked head	2 0
Extra Parchment-heads, each at Re. 1 and ...	1

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30, Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
V I V O N E.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO
ALL THE CLUBS
AND
REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.
Doz. Rs. 2-8. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 5-6.
KEMP & CO., Limited.

MANGALORE
TABLE-LINEN.

TABLE-CLOTHS, Napkins, Toilette Table-covers, Bath and Hand Towels, Counterpanes, Shikar-cloth, etc., etc,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments, 10 per cent. discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a pair of good, sound, safe Australian HORSES. State price. X. Y. Z., care of this office.

TO LET, from 13th October to the end of the year, a furnished HOUSE on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, belonging to Colonel White.

THE BUSTAN of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

We may almost say that there has been no business here to-day to report upon. The Saturday half-holiday has been most rigidly observed, and this with the absence of telegrams until after business hours, has resulted in absolute stagnation.

In London yesterday *Consols* were ⅛ lower at 99⅞, French Rentes ⅛ lower at 116½; Bar Silver is quoted at 52d., a decline of 1-16d., but Indian Loans are unchanged, both sterling and rupee.

In the General Produce markets no movement of any kind is advised.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. In these latter spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans are 1-16d. higher for ready and 1-64 to arrive. New York quotations are the same except for a decline of one point in November shipment.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position. The Liverpool stock has diminished by 16,000 bales and the total visible supply by 80,000. This latter feature is due of course to the unusually small receipts at the American ports, which, it will be observed, are 53,000 bales less than in the corresponding date of last year. This will no doubt be made up very shortly, and need scarcely be taken as in any way an indication of the character of the crop: but what it must inevitably mean is a greater scarcity of Americans in Liverpool between now and the end of October than could possibly have been anticipated a short time ago. We hear from home that no regular corner has been organised, and prices therefore may not be so artificially advanced as they were at this time last year, especially as the trade have supplied themselves well in anticipation; but even so, the reduced supply can scarcely fail to create a further rise, and we should not be at all surprised to see Mid-Uplands quoted at 7½ in the course of a few weeks. Surats being in large supply cannot be expected to improve in the same proportion, but as shipments from this side are bound to be very limited for the next three months, they will probably be all the less affected by the after decline which is pretty sure to be experienced in long staples. A great deal will of course depend on how things go in Egypt. A prolongation of the war there may materially circumscribe the ultimate crop, and every bale taken off the supply whilst the consumption is on the increase is of importance.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1882	1881	1880.
Week's receipts	29,000	71,000	61,000
" Exports to U. K.	15,000	33,000	40,000
" " to Continent	4,000	2,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	34,000	87,300	82,100
" Exports to U.K. "	17,000	41,700	49,600
" " to Cont. "	6,000	6,100	3,700
" Stock at the ports	111,000	251,000	156,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	1,310,000	1,677,740	1,249,100
Do. do. Surats	700,000	436,440	381,740
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	605,000	710,100	597,000
" London	79,000	45,570	49,500
American Afloat	30,000	77,000	53,000
East Indian "	130,000	81,000	66,000
	850,000	913,670	765,650
Price of Mid.-Uplands	7 1-16d.	7 5-16d.	7¾d.
Do. Fair Dhollera	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 15-16
Difference	2½	3⅛	2 3-16

EXCHANGE.—There is practically no change whatever to notice. There is one bank a seller of telegraphic transfer for December delivery at 1s. 8 1-32d., and none of them as yet will buy 3 months' Credits under 1s. 8 5-16d. Silver at home, however, is evidently on the downward tack and a slight decline looks pretty certain. We still quote ready bills as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 " "	214¼	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ premium

&c., with China mail, and cargo of 2,051½ chests opium and general, and Mr. Essabhoy as a passenger for Hongkong.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Verona, 1,862 tons, Captain J. Reeves, sailed yesterday for Australia, &c., with Australian mail general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Dr. F. Tuthill, Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. W. Wisse, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Feisted, and Mr. J. W. Blackwell. For Melbourne.—Mr. H. C. Barnes, Mr. E. Schilback, Mr. Masuvel, Mr. Denduttys, Mr. T. R. Tronsdale, Major F. Jones, Mr. W. Adams, Mrs. Hanger, Mr. W. Shipp, wife and two children, Mr. J. B. Cotton, and Mrs. Hall. For King George Sound.—Mr. M. Connor, and Mr. J. Hawkes.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
9	Burmah (s)	Cave	Kurrachee, Sept. 6.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	Sydney, Aug. 9.
	Kairos (s)	Simpson	Cardiff, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
9	Madura (s)	Starratt	Calcutta.
	Egbert (s)	Blacklock	Suez.
10	Burmah (s)	Cave	Kurrachee.
	Malacca (s)	Schadt	Juddah.
	Diagene	Nacoda	Singapore.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Shaw	Kurrachee.
	Italia (s)	Allan	Liverpool.
	Verona (s)	Reeves	Australia.
	Kashgar (s)	Murray	China.

The steamer Ravenna, to London, &c, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

41-82—M. H. Khan, (for paupers)—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin—Shamrao P.

263-82—Tobin and R.—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs E. C. K. Ollivant—Crawford and B.

271-82—Tobin and R.—Chowakaren Killote Coonjee, &c., vs Tuttoojee Nusserwanjee Coowala—Junardhen and H.

272-82—Macfarlane and E.—Peeroo Mahomed vs Sewjee Nathoo—R. M. Sayani.

273-82—J. C. Cama—R. de Souza vs S. J. Pais—Payne & G.

276-82—Macfarlane and E.—The Hon'ble the Advocate General vs Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna and others Muljee and R.

278-82—Crawford and B.—C. Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R.

280-82—Tobin and R.—Dadabhoy Jevajee Sonawala vs Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala and another—R. M. Sayani.

283-82—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Heerjee Govindjee and another—R. M. Sayani.

284-82—Balkrishna and B.—Kavasjee Mernoajee vs Kurscdjee Pestonjee Colah—Pestonjee K.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.

236-82—Craigie L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government Purmanundas Jewandas and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry, Claimants, Cleveland L. and N., and Ardesir and H. for Claimants, Part heard.

Long Causes.

146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Raghoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.

446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Dyson, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Scallan, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Keefe, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on duty, to England.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Sheffield, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Cannanore.

Hall has now taken the berth for Liverpool at 25s. for Wheat and 30s. for Measurement, but at these figures the demand is limited. For Marseilles we quote 31s. 3d., Antwerp 32s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS remain practically unchanged in value, and the demand gives no sign of improvement. The shipments, however, continue light, the quantity of greycloth for this port during August being 27,150,000 yards only as against 69,300,000 for Calcutta.

COALS are unaltered in value. Buyers are acting very cautiously, but sellers are equally so and decline to press sales at current prices, which are below prime cost. A few cargoes in the hands of speculators tend to keep the market dull, but once these are disposed of, we shall doubtless see greater steadiness, shipments being light.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 5th September, as compared with that for the 29th August:—

Liabilities.	29th August Rs. A. P.	5th September. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	33,11,859 1 8	33,11,859 1 8
Treasury Balance	2,41,20,758 5 9	2,47,50,038 5 4
Other Deposits	2,70,75,316 7 1	2,91,38,870 9 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,36,506 12 6	1,10,080 1 4
Sundries	9,86,953 4 3	9,84,661 6 4
	7,59,31,451 1 11	7,85,95,506 10 7

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	75,88,073 12 0	75,50,408 6 0
Other authorized Invtmts	45,35,100 0 0	45,35,520 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	53,89,032 12 5	51,72,793 12 9
Credits on do.	36,76,128 13 7	35,28,871 13 11
Bills Discounted	2,49,33,547 8 3	2,42,30,802 0 0
Balances with other Banks	6,68,710 3 11	7,34,454 10 7
Bullion	36,270 8 9	644,729 9 7
Dead Stock	11,97,765 7 8	11,99,963 15 5
Stamps	7,900 5 0	7,651 1 0
Sundries	5,81,015 13 10	5,86,977 5 6
Cash at Head Office	1,00,06,613 4 0	1,28,13,891 9 11
Do. at Branches	1,73,12,932 8 6	1,75,98,442 5 11
	7,59,31,451 1 11	7,85,95,506 10 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...rque Diogene, 299 tons, Nacoda, sailed ...r Penang and Singapore, with a general ...r deck passengers.

... Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain H. ...esterday for Muscat and Jeddah, ...go, and 12 deck passengers.

...ean Rydal Hall, 1,797 tons, ...sailed yesterday for Kurrachee ...om Liverpool, to be carried

...mer Italia, 1,711 tons, ...esterday for Liverpool, ... following passen- ...burner and family. ...and four children

...a, 1,266 tons, ...instant for ...o and the ...Blackwell ... Anant ...and two

...tons, ...9th ...and ...ed ...st

...Mayow, No. 9 Baty. 1st Brig. ... No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig. Wes- ...rig. ... Cinque

the 11th Aug. with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—1st, B. R. Irish Regt.—Capt. P. A. Morehead, for fifteen months on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 2.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

32nd N. I.—Lieut. E. DeBrath, Wing Officer, to be Qr. Mr., vice Halkett, vacated on promotion to Capt.

Capt. T. S. Baldock, R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Ceylon, and join No. 6 Baty. 1st Brig. Eastern Division, into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination for increased pay:—Lieuts. O. E. Wheeler, Leicestershire Regt., and H. H. Hogan, Seaforth Highlanders.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

Umballa Brigade order, dated 3rd Aug., appointing Lieut. J. Willcocks, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt., to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major T. B. Hunfrey, on sick leave.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed:—

Sialkot Brigade order, dated 9th Aug. appointing Lieut.-Col. C. H. Bergman, 19th N. I., to assume command of the Brigade.

The three months leave to England on private affairs, granted to Capt. and Bt. Major W. G. Knox, R. H. A. (Adjt. R. A. Meerut Division,) in G. O. C. C. dated 10th Aug., is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

1st Bn. Rl. Irish Regt.—Lieut. D. M. Thompson, Offg. Wing Officer on probation 32nd N. I.,) to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R. A.—Lieut. H. C. L. Holden, (Q. Baty. 3rd Brig.,) for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant, Protector of Emigrants and Supt. of Emigration, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Dr. V. Richards, Embarkation Agent, Goalundo, is appointed to act as Protector of Emigrants and Supt. of Emigration, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Leave of absence.—Mr. E. White, C. S., Supt., Census Operations, N.-W. P. and Oudh, privilege leave for 3 months from 1st Sept. 1882, and Maj. T. J. Quin, Offg. Depy. Commr., Jalam, privilege leave for 25 days, from 6th Sept. 1882.

Appointment.—Mr. L. G. Evans, C. S., Assist. Commr. Jalaun, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Jalaun, during the absence on leave of Maj. T. J. Quin, or until further orders.

Power.—Mr. A. H. W. Shakespear, Assist. Collr. 1st Class, of the Bijnor Dist., is invested with the powers described in Sec-100, Act XII, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a ... and having the ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HOLLOWAY—McCLUMPHA—September 9, at the R. C. Chapel, Fort, by the Rev. Fr. Cook, Charles Edward (Charley), S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore, to Isabella Maria, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

POLLEN—September 4, at Clifton, near Karachee, Mary Henrietta, infant daughter of John and Mary Pollen, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days.

RODGERS—September 10, at his residence, Sonapore, William Rodgers, of congestion of the brain, aged 70 years. Deeply regretted. (Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—September 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Baker, of a daughter.

BEALE—At Cuttack, the wife of J. Ashton Beale, Junior, of a daughter.

BROWNRIGG—September 3, at Murree, the wife of Major H. S. Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

BROWNE—September 3, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain J. Browne, 2nd Battalion the Devonshire Regiment, of a son.

CARSWELL—September 1, at Meean Meer, the wife of District Sergeant Major Jas. Carswell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEAKIN—September 6, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon G. W. S. Deakin, F. R. C. S., Eng., L. M. D., of a son—Arthur Martyr.

PENNINGTON—September 5, at Courtallum, Tinnevelly District, the wife of J. B. Pennington, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

RICE—September 1, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas G. Rice, of a daughter.

STEAVENSON—September 2, at Coonoor, the wife of Joseph Steavenson, of a son, (still-born.)

WATSON—September 6, at Calcutta, the wife of A. G. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABRAHAM—SLOAN—September 2, at Bangalore, Walter Abraham, of Bangalore, to Frances Bertha, daughter of the late William Sloan, B. L., Madras.

GORDON—LESLIE—September 2, at Murree, George H. B. Gordon, Royal Engineers, to Harriet Mary, daughter of Bradford Leslie, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

RITHERDON—September 4, at Saidpur, N. B. S. Railway, George Ritherdon, late Manager on the Woodlands Tea Estate, Darjeeling Terai, in his 37th year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

THE Egyptians, doubtless encouraged by the unexpected pause in our advance, are showing a degree of enterprise of which they had previously given no indication. On Friday night an attempt was made to surprise Alexandria which, as might have been expected, failed. A British force occupying fortified positions is not likely to be found asleep when an enemy presents himself. Still the attempt is an evidence of confidence of which it would be well to take note. The next morning an attack was made upon our position at Kassassin which resulted in an engagement lasting until nearly two o'clock in the afternoon. Our Special Correspondent states that a prisoner declared that the object was to rush the British camp. At six o'clock in the morning our outposts were driven in, and the enemy advanced over the plain from the direction, apparently, of Tel-el-Kebir. Our cavalry brigade was the first in line to receive them, and was for a time held in check. When our artillery and infantry, however, came into line the enemy was pressed back, and by ten o'clock he had re-entered his own entrenched position, by which we must understand the ...ition which was entrenched by the enemy ... Kassassin after the fight of Monday week. ...rtillery duel appears then to have taken ...he cannonade, which is described as ... being kept up until half-past one ...en all our troops, excepting two ... infantry and two batteries of ... drawn. A London telegram ...mber of the enemy who advanced against our position amounted to 13,000 men. He had 12 guns, of which 5 were captured. Our troops advanced within range of the guns at Tel-el-Kebir before they retired. The captured guns and some prisoners are the tangible results of the fight. The enemy made his attack on both flanks, and along a line three miles in extent. His artillery was manifestly inferior to that which he had to encounter, seeing that he had only twelve in all. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his official despatch, speaks of the demonstration as a reconnaissance followed up by an attack on our position. He states that the enemy's loss was heavy, and ours but trifling. This despatch was written three miles west of Kassassin, and the Commander-in-Chief's head-quarters were transferred to the latter place from Ismailia. On Friday it was already announced that a gradual concentration of our troops at Kassassin was in progress, and that it would be completed on Monday (to-day). Probably the enemy effected the reconnaissance primarily to ascertain the meaning of this movement. It is to be hoped that his curiosity has been gratified. The British had already effected a reconnaissance of Tel-el-Kebir on Thursday, when a sketch was made of the enemy's position there, We hear from Simla that all the Indian cavalry, save one troop, is now with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Everything appears to indicate an offensive movement for to-day or to-morrow. The Commander-in-Chief has a splendid force of picked troops within striking distance of the enemy, and the temptation to try conclusions must be very strong.

THE danger of pushing things too far was exemplified at the Municipal Corporation on Friday last. The state of the Assessment Department has for a year past been under examination and discussion, and the general result is a consensus of opinion that the sooner it is subjected to thorough overhauling and remodelling the better. A committee of the Town Council first investigated the charges preferred against the department, Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas acting as a sort of public prosecutor, and the report submitted after a ten months' inquiry was one of sweeping condemnation. The Town Council adopted the report and submitted it to the Corporation, which referred it to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that he should inform the Corporation what steps he proposed to take in the matter. This was in October last, and after a laborious independent investigation the Municipal Commissioner in his turn reported to the Corporation that he proposed a complete reorganisation of the department. The personnel would be changed; the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, who had been in the service of the city for some thirty years and had been Assessor for eleven, was granted leave of absence for twelve months, it being understood that at the expiration of his leave he would take his full pension, to which he would by that time be entitled. The First Assistant Assessor had retired on a pension, his term of service having been completed. The Head Clerk had been dismissed, the exact nature of his delinquency not being specified. These three individuals being thus disposed of, the Municipal Commissioner intimated that as a "general clearance" would be inconvenient and throw the work of the department into confusion, he would during the next six months consider the case of each of the other incumbents on its merits. But the establishment ...d be made efficient at all costs, the ...n Fund especially bearing its share of ...ulting outlay. This energetic decision ... part of the Municipal Commissioner, ... upon the sweeping condemnation of ...n Council's Report, was pretty well ... as to the actual shortcomings of ...nt Department. It lost none of ... being preceded by a long memo- ...r. Hutchinson in which he ... every statement set down in ...rn Council's Report. Had the memo- ... exhaustive, it might have ... for it would have been ... important points on ... returned would have appeared in better relief. Such as it was, the Municipal Commissioner regarded it as insufficient to clear the department of the reproach of want of proper system, and of the ineffective working which such want of system entails in any office. For practical purposes the memorandum with all its parade of facts connected with the rise and decline in the value of property in Bombay—many of which are of considerable interest quite apart from this departmental question—might as well have remained unwritten so far as its influence on the opinion arrived at, as to the inefficiency of the Assessment Department, was concerned. Indeed, it confessed that inefficiency.

And the facts adduced showed, to our mind conclusively, that the blame should not be borne exclusively by the Assessor and his Assistants, but by the Town Council and the Corporation itself. We should add to these two accomplices to the muddle all the previous Municipal Commissioners since Mr. Arthur Crawford's time, but that it does not appear that they actually refused to sanction the improvements in the organization of the department which the Assessor from time to time recommended. They unaccountably acquiesced in the refusal of the Town Council and the Corporation to sanction even the employment of necessary peons when after a three months' trial it was proved that their employment had resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to ten thousand rupees per annum. The niggardliness shown in the case of the peons, was shown also again and again in the refusal to sanction the employment of inspectors on a salary higher than some fifty rupees a month. Any man of business will understand whether that stipend is adequate remuneration for men expected to withstand the temptations sure to be placed in their way while inquiring as to the value of properties to be assessed. The new officers to be employed in such duties under Mr. Ollivant's scheme will have from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 a month. And to crown all, the Assessor, with twenty-five thousand properties to look after and to correspond about, was allowed one copying clerk at Rs. 30 a month! Of course every letter had to be written by his own hand, and the overwhelming desk-work left him but little time to go round and check off the work of his underpaid inspectors. All this, it may be admitted, required a thorough reform. And it is evident that the Assessor cannot escape responsibility for the discreditable state of things. Being the head of the department, and answerable for its efficiency, he should have insisted upon its being properly manned; and as he failed to do that, he must take the discredit which rightly attaches to any failure which might have been averted.

But fortunately for the Assessor, as it has turned out, those who have been instrumental in bringing to public notice the faults and failings which we have indicated, were not satisfied with the very considerable measure of success which they had attained. Mr. Gokuldas, on their behalf, submitted a resolution to the Corporation not only affirming that the Assessment Department had failed in the performance of its duties, but declaring that the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and the Assistant Assessor had been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, and had seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality. It was added that under those circumstances the two officials in question had forfeited the confidence of the Corporation, but, as Mr. Peterson pointed out, this confidence was not necessary to them, inasmuch as they were not responsible under the Act to the Corporation, but to the Municipal Commissioner. That clause of the proposed resolution, therefore, need not count. Behind the other clauses, almost avowedly, lay a charge infinitely more serious than any which had been formally preferred by the Town Council, though it was indeed hinted at in the report of that body. The charge in question is this, that owing to the improper and careless administration of the Assessment Department the valuation of property in Bombay had fallen off thirty-six lakhs and a half between 1869 and 1879, while no corresponding decline in the actual value of property had taken place. The mover of the resolution thus put the allegation: "When he (Mr. Goculdas) moved in the matter in 1879, he roughly estimated the decline to be about 32 lakhs, but when actual facts were placed before them they found that it had exceeded his estimate by nearly 4½ lakhs, and showed that the valuation of properties had declined 38 per cent. as compared with 1869. This decline of assessments between 1869 and 1879 amounted, as already shown, to 36½ lakhs, representing a loss of income exceeding 4 lakhs." And he said that it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that arrived at by the Council, "that the falling off in assessments was directly due to the improper and careless administration of the department, and that the result had been a very heavy loss to the Municipality, and that the city had suffered from unequal assessments." There is a sense in which it is to be regretted that this is not the true state of the case, for if it were nothing would be easier than to bring the thirty-six lakhs of unassessed property upon the books and increase the income of the city by four lakhs a year. Why is not this done, or even proposed? Simply because the statement that the falling-off in the valuation to the tune of thirty-six lakhs has not been caused by a more or less equivalent fall in the value of house property in Bombay is moonshine. The Municipal Commissioner takes very good care not to endorse the proposition which Mr. Goculdas brings forward as proved. The Town Council, without actually affirming the charge in so many words, spoke as if the Municipality had been defrauded of the difference between the assessments of 1869 and 1879. This is absurd. The fall which has taken place in those nine years was not nearly as great as the rise which marked the years between 1863 and 1867. In those four years the increase was ninety-two lakhs, an enormous increase considering that before it began the total value was only seventy-one lakhs and a half. This inflation was followed after the crash by a heavy decline which appears to have continued without interruption till the year 1877, when there was an increase of some three lakhs. In 1880 Mr. Grant caused a new valuation to be made, the thoroughness of which is not questioned, and seven lakhs was added to the assessment, but of this sum four lakhs had to be struck off upon appeal. It is inconceivable how in the face of the results arrived at under Mr. Grant's careful re-assessment, it can be alleged for a moment that the thirty-six lakhs of remissions were lost directly or indirectly through "the gross carelessness" of the Assessor and his assistants. In some of the calculations the nett loss appears at nineteen lakhs, but whether the sum be thirty-six lakhs or nineteen, the allegation that the department, and not a decline in the value of property, is answerable for it, is quite untenable. By bringing this charge, unsupported as it is by evidence and contradicted as it undoubtedly is by facts which cannot be ignored, those who had done good service by bringing to light the inefficiency of the Assessment Department incurred a defeat which they would have been wise to avoid. The Corporation, by an overwhelming majority rejected the vote of censure which was pressed upon them. Thus Mr. Hutchinson retires from his office with something very like the honours of war.

THE Government of the Punjab has lost little time in responding to the Viceroy's invitation, in May last, to the Local Governments to give effect to the principle of local self-government throughout British India. Our Lahore correspondent telegraphs a summary of a long Resolution which Sir Charles Aitchison has issued on the subject. Unlike some of his colleagues, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the liberally-conceived scheme of Lord Ripon *sans arrière pensée*; and is prepared to give the hearty aid of himself and his Government to carry it into effect in its entirety. It is evident from the language of the Resolution that Sir Charles Aitchison cordially approves of the scheme of local self-government sketched out by Lord Ripon. There are none of those—perhaps excusable—regrets at parting with the autocratic system which were observable elsewhere. On the contrary, Sir Charles enters into the spirit of the Viceroy's project apparently with all the ardour of an enthusiast; and with a full appreciation of the important fact that the entire scheme must be adopted, and conscientiously put in operation, if it is to be lifted from that category of past failures which Lord Ripon is so anxious to avoid. On one point he is especially sincere, namely, the necessity of making local self-government really popular by basing it on the principle of election. "It is not too much to say," the Resolution remarks, "that the final and complete success of the whole scheme depends on the principle of election. In no other way," the Lieutenant-Governor continues, "can power and responsibility be shifted from officials to the people." This is a very different sentiment from that expressed by Sir Ashley Eden in his valedictory addresses to the people of Bengal. Sir Ashley emphatically condemned the adoption of the elective principle, insisting that "as a general rule, appointments to Local Boards must be by nomination;" and he further argued that it was essential for our security that we should "maintain a strong executive head in each district." Not only does Sir Charles Aitchison not share the overt hostility of Sir Ashley Eden, but he is free from the timidity of Sir James Fergusson. The Governor of Bombay, it will be remembered, approached the question cautiously, and desired to "proceed experimentally," rather than risk the failure of the whole scheme by its indiscriminate application. There was nothing in common between the views of Sir James Fergusson and Sir Ashley Eden. The latter disliked the idea of local self-government and said so, while the former was sincerely anxious "to promote a genuine effort at popular self-government," and not a "mere nominal transfer of administrative control to existing bodies which, though very efficient for their own purposes, are largely composed of official members." For Sir James's experimental method there was a good deal to be said, but since Lord Ripon has resolved on an almost uniform and universal establishment of local self-government, it is appropriate that the first step in the enterprise should be taken by such an ardent sympathiser as Sir Charles Aitchison. Accordingly wherever people exist in considerable numbers, or funds are found in sufficient quantity to be worth the trouble of administering, Sir Charles is willing to establish a popular board, except in districts "where political circumstances exist which would render any such change really a matter of risk." No one can find fault with the exceptions noted in the Resolution. They are trifling in themselves, and do not really interfere with the Lieutenant-Governor's broad-minded declaration. The details of Sir Charles's scheme, as far as we can judge of them at this moment, seem to be quite in accordance with the Liberal ideas apparent in the general plan. These, however, have yet to be discussed, for observations are required from the Commissioners, and subsequently detailed reports from the districts by the end of next February. For the present we need only congratulate the Lieutenant-Governor on his thorough appreciation of the Viceroy's beneficent project, and express a hope that the officials of the Punjab will take seriously to heart the exhortation of Lord Ripon to "accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government," in the certain knowledge that a fairer field will be opened up to them under the new and enlightened system than the one they have hitherto enjoyed.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs the important Resolution of the Government of India relative to the measures decided upon with regard to the diffusion of information as to the Acts and intentions of Government. The greatest importance is attached to the right appreciation of Government legislation, and with a view of ensuring it, the objects and reasons of the contemplated measures will in future be made as ample and explicit as possible, and will be translated into the vernaculars. On the other hand, the opinions of the English and vernacular Press will be submitted methodically to the Government and high administrative function- ... For this latter work it is to be presumed ... Press ... [illegible] ... vant will do well to read it with attention.

WE hear from Simla that it is quite deci... that under no circumstances will the ne... tiations with the representatives of K... Theebaw be reopened, nor will any modifi... tions whatever be made in the terms embod... in the draft Treaty. The draft taken away by the Burmese envoys differs in no respect from the Treaty already offered. The wording is almost the same. Should King Theebaw, recognising the hopelessness of getting more favourable terms, agree within a reasonable period, say within the present year, to the draft Treaty, well and good, but no advances will be made by the Government of India. And the boon of a direct treaty with England (instead of with the Government of India) will not now be accorded. According to high official opinion at Simla, there is not the slightest probability of the difficulties between India and Burmah being satisfactorily arranged.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY. *vs.* MOFUSSIL.

THIS match was concluded on Saturday, and was won by the Mofussil by five wickets. On the first day the play was very even, Bombay having slightly the best of it with nine runs to the good on the first innings, and having made a fair start with 39 runs for five wickets in their second innings. It was a fine morning again, though clouds to the westward looked threatening. T. H. Moore and Young, the two men not out on Friday, commenced to play steadily, but after an over or two, and when the total had been only advanced to 46, Young skied two balls in succession from Mackenzie to the off. The first one happened to get safe between cover-point and third man, and brought two runs, but the second came within cover-point's (Holland's) reach and the chance was promptly taken advantage of. Birdwood joined Moore, and after another over or two, with the score at 50, Mactier took the ball from Mackenzie. Moore hit the new bowler's third ball hard into Phayre's hands at long-on, but he failed to hold it. Runs came freely, and at 59 another change in the bowling was made, Holland going on in place of Mactier. He commenced with a maiden,—an over through which Moore had to dodge every ball with considerable care and agility to avoid being hurt. Wilkins was being hit about rather at this point, and at 63 Mackenzie was put on at his end. This change was not a success, however, Mackenzie's single over bringing seven runs: Birdwood drove him nearly for 4 and hit the next ball to square leg for 3. So Wilkins was quickly at work again, and Birdwood, who was well set and playing in good form, being unfortunately run out when he had contributed 14, the end came very quickly. The next over Wilkins bowled Moore, who had played a capital innings for 23. Campbell, who succeeded Birdwood, and Davies, who took Moore's place, had a very brief *tête à tête*, Holland interrupting it with a ball which displaced Davies' wicket. Ryan, the last man, did not stay much longer, being also bowled by Holland after he had made three off Wilkins. Holland's bowling was remarkably successful:—he bowled five overs, without a single run being made, and took two wickets.

The Bombay second innings closed with a total of 75, and as they were 9 to the good on the first innings, the Mofussil had 85 runs to get to win. They sent in Wilkins and Giles, and Bombay's hopes ran high when the fourth ball of the first over (Steel's) disposed of Giles. It was a full pitch to leg, and was hit into the wicket. Pottinger followed, but had scarcely got to work when play was stopped by heavy rain, and an adjournment was made till after tiffin, the score standing at 10 runs for one wicket.

After tiffin, when play recommenced, luck was still with Bombay, Pottinger being finely caught by Young, well out at longfield, off Ryan's first over. Playre took the vacant place, and he and Wilkins played steadily together for two or three overs, till the last comer was bowled by Ryan with an extra ball which the umpire kindly allowed him. H. Kennedy joined Wilkins, but their partnership was dissolved after they had got through an over from Steel, by Wilkins being caught at the wickets off Ryan. He played the ball on to his leg, and as it dropped off his leg it was neatly taken by Ashby. Wilkins had contributed a very useful 16, and the total stood at 29 for four wickets. The game at this stage looked almost a moral for Bombay, but it did not wear that aspect much longer. Mactier joined Kennedy, *vice* Wilkins, and they thoroughly mastered the bowling. It soon became evident that a change was wanted, and at 40 runs a change was tried, Davies going on in place of Steel. The remedy was worse than the disease, however, Davies not being at all in form, and giving the batsmen too many opportunities of displaying their leg-hitting powers. After a couple of overs from each end, which added 18 runs to the total, Steel took the ball again, no other change apparently being available, though one would have been useful at each wicket. Five runs were made off Steel's first over after his return; and directly afterwards Kennedy hit Ryan beautifully to square leg for six—the finest hit of the match. With the score at 71 Steel and Ryan changed ends. Kennedy cut Steel prettily for 3, but in Ryan's next over Mactier was well caught by Nicholson at long field. 7 for 76. Mactier, during his stay at the wickets, had rattled up 17. Holland came in next, and speedily set to work to assist in getting the nine runs which were all the Mofussil now required to win. Kennedy having made two off Ryan, Holland cut Steel for a couple, and having added a single, he drove Ryan for three. The one run now wanted was obtained by Kennedy off the next ball; and the Mofussil won by five wickets. Kennedy had contributed 28, and Holland 6 not out. Score:—

BOMBAY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. S. Ashby, b. Wilkins	6	b. Wilkins	4
James Moore, b. Wilkins	3	b. Wilkins	4
F. L. Steel, b. Muir-Mackenzie	11	b. Wilkins	8
W. M. Tennent, c. Mactier, b. Wilkins	3

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Friday afternoon, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, Chairman, Dr. J. Arnott, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, T. Blaney, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Dr. T. Cody, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. de Souza, Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Goculdas Jugmohundas, D. E. Gostling, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, H. E. Jacomb, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Joomabhoy Laljee, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhai, Captain H. Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, P. Peterson, Major A. B. Portman, Messrs. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, J. Thorburn, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, and Colonel J. H. White.

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, in resuming the discussion, said that the long and able speech of Mr. Goculdas, which was full of facts and figures, had not served to put the complicated question in a clearer light than before. Mr. Goculdas had stated that the Assessor had written off thousands of rupees as unrecovered outstandings; but the Assessor denied his responsibility for the loss, inasmuch as he said that the collection department was not placed under his charge before 1879. When they could say from experience that merchants, traders, landowners, and even professional men had to write off every year irrecoverable outstandings, they must rest assured that the loss in the present case to the Municipality could not be attributed to the delay in the issue and recovery of the outstandings. (Applause.) The loss was so trifling as to form only 257th part of the whole amount. Mr. Muljee thought under the circumstances that instead of blaming the Assessor, they must commend him.

Dr. Blaney.—Very much. (Laughter.)

Mr. Muljee, in speaking of the decline in the assessment, said that the Port Trust and the Government were paying assessments at rates fixed several years ago, though many valuable additions had since been made to their property. Mr. Muljee also cited instances to show that the letting value of property in Bombay had been steadily declining, and that this circumstance accounted for the decline in their income. The speaker in conclusion remarked that the services of the Assessor had been approved of by the Bench of Justices, by the past Municipal Commissioners, by the Town Council, and their predecessors in office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that it must in justice be acknowledged that Mr. Goculdas, the finance committee and the Town Council, and, above all, the Municipal Commissioner deserved the best thanks of the Corporation for their careful consideration of the subject. The question was whether Mr. Hutchinson and his First Assistant had been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, and had seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, and consequently forfeited their confidence. While he did not go so far as Mr. Goculdas in preferring a heavy indictment against Mr. Hutchinson, he would not, on the other hand, go all lengths with Mr. Muljee by saying that Mr. Hutchinson was not to blame at all. The Municipal Commissioner had arrived at a fair and just decision in the matter, and although he admitted that there were irregularities, he at the same time stated that there were extenuating circumstances, one of which was that the Assessor had not a sufficient establishment though he had often asked for it. No doubt the Municipal Commissioner stated that as head of his department it was the duty of the Assessor to have created a system. But could he create a system under the circumstances? Triennial assessments must end in one result, viz., unequal assessments. For in the subsequent years, until the next revision, houses which realized lesser rents would on the application of the owners be brought on the reduced rental, whereas the houses whose rental had increased would remain the same owing to the absence of revision every year. His (Mr. Dosabhoy's) opinion was—and he thought that the Municipal Commissioner would eventually agree with him—that the Assessor ought to have no other work imposed upon him than that of supervising the assessment alone, and that too every year, if the duties of his office were to be properly performed. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) was the Municipal Assessor from 1859 to 1864, and could say from experience that it was not an easy task to collect the assessments; and in this connection it must be borne in mind that Mr. Hutchinson had multifarious duties to perform, while he, Mr. Dosabhoy, had simply to perform the duties of Assessor, and he was thus able to show a considerable increase every year. Mr. Hutchinson on the other hand, had to perform the duties of Assessor and Collector. He had to carry on his own correspondence, and had to submit reports asked for by the Town Council and Corporation. The Assessor's First Assistant, Mr. Nusserwanjee, though not a very educated man, was a good man and was eminently fitted for the duties entrusted to him. During his (Mr. Dosabhoy's) tenure of office Mr. Nusserwanjee had rendered valuable assistance to him. The speaker continued that Mr. Hutchinson had been the victim of a system; not a breath of suspicion had been raised against his honesty; he had done faithful service to the Municipality for years; and all the Municipal Commissioners under whom he had served bore high testimony to his zeal, ability, and honesty. The speaker put it to the Corporation whether they should not at once adopt the Municipal Commissioner's report as it stood, and leave Messrs. Hutchinson and Nusserwanjee to be dealt with by him, as was pointed out by Mr. Peterson the other day. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. DeSouza admitted that there was a loss suffered by the Municipality, but he was thankful that it was not greater. He bemoaned the loss, as well as the Hon'ble Rao Saheb; nay, he was prepared to go into mourning if the loss could be in any way recouped. (A laugh.) He did not like that Mr. Hutchinson should be made a scapegoat for sins in which both the Town Council and the Corporation had participated.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master said that to investigate the celebrated cause, the Municipal Commissioner *vs.* John F. Hutchinson, taken up by Mr. Goculdas with the pertinacity of a public prosecutor, and to discuss the facts and figures brought forward by him item by item, would take up at least eleven years of the time of the Corperation, just as it had taken eleven months of the time of the committee appointed for the purpose. But life was short, and it was likely that before the eleven years had expired some, if not many of them, would be gathered to their fathers. (Laughter.) In reference to the knotty question before them, he would quote one of Shakespeare's happy aphorisms: "If to do were as easy as what was good to do, chapels would have been churches and poor men's cottages, princes' palaces." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bomonjee submitted that the work of the Municipal Assessor was far from being easy; there were so many elements of difficulty, worry, annoyance, and thanklessness connected with it, that the officer, whoever he might be, let him be an angel from heaven, would always have to walk over a path of thorns. (Hear, hear.) His peace of mind would be gone, his digestion impaired, and his health undermined by a continued state of feverish excitement. (Laughter.) He did not insinuate that Mr. Hutchinson was altogether free from blame, he having erred in several ways; but the errors were those of judgment; they were errors due to the goodness of his heart—errors due to his misfortune in not having a sufficient number of friends in the Corporation to support any scheme he brought forward.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb.—Order, order.

Mr. Bomonjee continued that an American auctioneer, with a view to attract customers, put into the papers the following droll advertisement, with the heading "Goods for sale, complete in every manner."

"A knife without a fork,
A bottle without a cork,
A garden without lands,
An elegant clock without hands."

(Laughter.) It could not be denied that Mr. Hutchinson had to work with such incomplete tools, in spite of his having brought this fact to the notice of the Corporation. Mr. Hutchinson had, no doubt, erred; but they were all fallible beings, His Holiness the Pope of Rome included. (Laughter.) The loss of revenue was due only to the decline in the value of landed properties, which could very easily be ascertained by making inquiries of the large landed proprietors, such as the Byramjees, the Petits, the Sassoons, and the Wadias. (Hear, hear.) The newspapers of Bombay, both English and vernacular, had raised a hue and cry over the matter, the result of which was most prejudicial to Mr. Hutchinson. The public impression was that Mr. Hutchinson was guilty of a huge swindle for which he should not only be dismissed, but drummed out of camp with ignominy. (Laughter.) But he was sure neither the Corporation nor the Municipal Commissioner would endorse this view. Municipalities, all over the world, were looked upon as rotten institutions and as sinks of iniquities, and it was, therefore, the fate of Municipal officers to be thus maligned. If the Corporation were to draw such a miserable picture of their own household, it would be not only a reflection upon the Assessment Department, but upon the past Municipal Commissioners, and also their kith and kin, the members of the Town Council. (Hear.) Mr. Hutchinson had not forfeited their confidence. Whatever might be his other faults, he came before them with clean hands and clear breast, and a clean shirt, symbolical of his honesty, integrity, and respectability. (Laughter and cheers.) They were asked to pass a vote of want of confidence against a man who, if he had not a strong mind and a stout heart to resist the snares and temptations with which he was beset, would have partaken of the forbidden fruit growing in the Municipal garden of Eden, and would have rolled in wealth, and snapped his fingers at them many years ago. (Loud laughter.) To defame the character of such a man, who had braved the battle and the breeze on their account, would be a cruel wrong, a monstrous injustice, base ingratitude. (Hear, hear and applause.) While forgetting the past, let them take a more hopeful view of the future, under the new scheme inaugurated by their energetic Municipal Commissioner, who in conferring the new appointments would, no doubt, be very careful. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney thought that Mr. Dosabhoy had taken the most sensible view of the matter. He did not agree with the third clause of the resolution which Mr. Goculdas had submitted for the approval of the Corporation; and begged, therefore, to propose an amendment, that the Commissioner be requested to accept the resignation of Mr. Hutchinson, Municipal Assessor, from the date of the termination of the privilege leave granted him, namely, the 30th inst. Dr. Blaney heartily agreed with every word of the review of the whole question submitted to the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner, The Commissioner had already granted to the Assessor three months' leave, and had asked that one year's further leave should be allowed him, so that he might be entitled to a full pension. It was plain that the Commissioner dealt with the Assessor as gently as he possibly could, under the circumstances.

Mr. Peterson said he felt compelled to rise again to a point of order. He asked if the Corporation would be in order in requesting the Municipal Commissioner to accept the resignation of the Assessor.

The Chairman overruled the objection.

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said that he had as much sympathy for Mr. Hutchinson as anybody else had, but he felt that while agreeing with the Municipal Commissioner in every other respect, he could not agree with him in his proposal to grant Mr. Hutchinson an extra year's leave in order that he might be qualified for pension, because then they should be bestowing a very great reward on the Assessor at the termination of his services. Mr. Hutchinson's services were not of such a preeminently useful nature as to deserve a full pension, which should be granted to very efficient and faithful servants.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb, in seconding Dr. Blaney's amendment, thought that life had a serious as well as humorous side, and it was no joke that the Municipality should suffer the loss of a couple of lakhs a year. The Town Council had arrived at the result after a careful investigation, and it was not impugned by the very greatest admirers of the Assessor. It occurred to him (the Rao Saheb) that when gentlemen went beyond the line which the Municipal Commissioner had carefully drawn for himself, they were really upsetting a work upon which they had set the seal of their own sanction. Notwithstanding the complaints of the two previous chairmen of the Town Council, Mr. Maclean and Dr. Blaney, the subject of unequal assessment came up for consideration at first in 1877; and in the following year, when the assessment book was first published, it became possible for the rate-payers to examine for themselves how they stood in regard to the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Rao Saheb proceeded to say that Dr. Blaney's amendment appeared to him to be one which was as nearly adapted to the requirements of the case as possible. He must say that the treatment which had been accorded to the proposition of Mr. Goculdas, who had directed their attention to the subject some years ago, did not speak highly of their business-like abilities. When there were irregularities and mismanagement; when the assessment had been corrected two or three times, and the corrections had turned out to be illegal; when there was no regular record of appeals; when all these conclusions had been substantiated by a very exhaustive inquiry, and tested departmentally by the Municipal Commissioner, who substantially agreed with the Town Council, the gentlemen who opposed Mr. Goculdas and cried him down as a prosecutor scarcely realised their own position and responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) The Rao Saheb thought that Mr. Peterson had failed to realize the value of his position as a Corporator, when he repeatedly sought the Chairman's ruling as to whether the Corporation had power to raise the discussion. The Rao Saheb said they were quite competent to discuss the subject, and if they allowed the principle which Mr. Peterson had so stoutly fought for, they should be reducing themselves to the position of persons simply voting gratuities and addresses, but doing nothing in the way of substantial supervision over municipal affairs. They might then assemble to vote their annual budget and as well resign their functions for the rest of the year. The Corporation might, if they so desired, resolve on the eve of the introduction of self-government in Western India, that they would from that day forth, abrogate all their functions as supervisors of the finances of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) After adopting the Municipal Commissioner's report they should in a measure be stultifying themselves by actually rewarding the Assessor by a bonus.

Professor Peterson said that he had raised the point of order twice during the discussion of the subject, and not repeatedly as the Rao Saheb had stated; nor had the Rao Saheb distinctly apprehended his point. He was as far as the Rao Saheb could possibly be from desiring to see the Corporation abrogate one of the functions entrusted to them by Government. His point was that the case of the subordinate officer should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner, and he, in his turn, should be held responsible to the Corporation and the Town Council, who might have him up and reprimand him, if they did not approve of his action. Dr. Blaney had stated it as a proposition almost self-evident that a pension was a great reward. He (Mr. Peterson) was looking forward to a pension himself, and he entirely denied that it was a reward, but regarded it as a part of the price paid for the work which he was now asked to do. He said, without imputing any motive, that the argument advanced by Dr. Blaney was misleading. He thought the amendment proposed by Dr. Blaney was out of order, but the Chairman ruled that it was in order, and the meeting should, therefore, grant that it was in order. By the amendment they were asked to request the Commissioner to accept the resignation of Mr. Hutchinson. But what guarantee was there that Mr. Hutchinson would resign? Where would the Corporation be if he refused to tender his resignation? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia contended that Mr. Hutchinson did not deserve their confidence after the gross irregularities that had been discovered in his department, by which they had lost several lakhs of rupees within the last few years.

Mr. R. N. Khote said that the adoption of the whole of Mr. Goculdas' motion was justifiable only in cases of gross misconduct or corruption. The vote of want of confidence would deprive the Assessor of his good service pension, to which he was entitled by his long services to the Municipality. Instances of unequal assessments must necessarily occur, when they knew what it was to assess properties, especially in those cases where they were not let to tenants. Neither the finance committee, the Town Council, nor the Municipal Commissioner could even remotely impugn the honesty of purpose of Mr. Hutchinson, without which it was utterly impossible to accept Mr. Goculdas' conclusions. Mr. Hutchinson had, at the outside, committed no more than errors of judgment.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that Mr. Hutchinson ought to have been allowed the opportunity of appearing before the finance committee and explaining the points which had been urged in his absence and behind his back, perhaps by his subordinates. Mr. Hutchinson offered a written explanation to the finance committee, but, strange to say, they declined to receive it, when the allegations made against the Assessor by his own subordinates were received and acted upon by the committee. Mr. Hutchison was not allowed the opportunity of controverting them. Under these circumstances, the speaker asked the Corporation to be very slow in accepting the finance committee's report as gospel.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it being late, he should have to pass over many points which had arisen in the course of the discussion. The Corporation, after receiving the Town Council's report, asked him to state what action he proposed to take on the subject before them; and he had accordingly done so. He did not in the least agree with the opinion of some members of the Corporation who stated that it was a waste of time to discuss a question of this kind, because the immediate result lay in the hands of the Commissioner. But he thought that whoever might be entrusted with the authority, the right of discussion and criticism was very valuable, and it was one of the chief powers which the Corporation ought to exercise. (Hear, hear.) He thought the question now before the Corporation really was—should the Commissioner be criticised for the action which he was asked to take? (Hear, hear.) He said that he did not expect everybody to agree with him, and accept his opinion simply because it was his. He would only ask them to give it careful consideration, and he would in this case add a few words as to his reasons for arriving at the course which he proposed to take. He did not agree with what fell from Mr. Raghunath, that the pension was merely a good service pension. To a certain extent it was a good service pension. If they found any of their officers to be corrupt, he undoubtedly did not deserve it; and the question to be considered was whether his character and conduct were not undeserving of the gratuity. If at the end of a man's service, his pension should be denied him, because it was considered that on some accounts he was in the least blameable, that man would be in the same position as some one else who had never contributed at all to the Pension Fund. If that be the line adopted by them, the result would be that the pension part of their rules would lose all its value; and Municipal servants might say with some show of justice that they had been betrayed. The Commissioner said that if, in the present case, he had come across anything corrupt no such pension would be granted. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In this case he had felt it his duty to rely almost entirely on the opinion of his predecessors, in whose time the facts into which the Town Council had carefully inquired had occurred. When he was asked to inquire into the case, he felt that he had a most difficult and delicate task to perform. On the one hand, he had to do his duty to the Corporation by pointing out faithfully all the irregularities which he might discover, and, on the other, he thought it would be grossly unfair to Mr. Hutchinson if he had on finding certain irregularities summarily dismissed him, when he had completed his twenty years' service. If his predecessors, under whom the inquiry had taken place, did not think fit to punish the Assessor in that way—and he did not think that they ought to have so punished him (hear, hear)—the only circumstances under which he should for one moment be justified in dealing summarily with Mr. Hutchinson would have been if he (the Commissioner) had found reason to suppose that his conduct could be impeached on the ground of integrity. There might be people saying one thing and another, but if, as public servants, they took cognisance of such things every public man's character would be ruined. Dr. Blaney had alluded to the question of leave. He (the Commissioner) understood that for fourteen years Mr. Hutchinson had no leave at all; that he had on more that one occasion asked for leave, and the Municipal Commissioner for the time being had stated that on account of the exigencies of the service, he was unable to grant him leave. Now if at the end of his services the Commissioner should debar him from pension, he should be taking retrospective action, and inflicting upon the Assessor punishment which his predecessors saw no reason to inflict. The Commissioner did not say that it was Mr. Hutchinson's duty to evolve a new and better system; but what he did say was that it would have been very creditable if the Assessor had done so. This was going outside the strict lines of his duty, for which he would have deserved special credit. The speaker had no further remarks to make; and thought that he had explained why, in his opinion, Mr. Hutchinson was entitled to the pension asked for. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, in briefly replying on the debate, said that his proposition simply followed the conclusions arrived at by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner. But for want of time he would have satisfactorily shown that most of the statements made by those who were opposed to him were not supported by actual facts.

The Corporation then proceeded to vote on the propositions placed before them. The first clause of Mr. Goculdas's motion ran as follows:—"That the Corporation generally approves of the principles of assessment in the case of certain classes of property as proposed by the Council and the Commissioner (report of Town Council, dated 7th October, 1881, and letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Chairman of the Corporation, No. 5,013 of 1882), but reserves to itself the right of further considering the aforesaid principles at the budget meeting in November next."

The above was carried unanimously.

The next two clauses of the motion were as follows:—"That the Corporation finds that the Assessment Department has failed in the performance of its duties, whereby the Municipality has suffered a serious loss of revenue, and the rate-payers from unequal assessments." "That the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and his First Assistant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, have been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, and have seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, and under these circumstances they have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation."

The above was lost, by 28 to 9. Those who were in favour of the clauses were Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, Jamsetjee Kapadia, Captain Morland, Major Portman, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Goculdas Jugmohundas.

Dr. Blaney's amendment, that the Commissioner be requested to accept the resignation of Mr. Hutchinson from the date of the termination of his privilege leave, namely, the 30th instant, was also lost by a large majority, 5 members voting for and 31 against it. Dr. Blaney, the Rao Saheb, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, Jamsetjee Kapadia, and Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas were in the minority, Mr. Goculdas remaining neutral.

A NEW MAIN FOR BHUNDERWADA WATER-WORKS.

Captain Morland proposed "That the Town Council having adopted the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer for the laying of a new 32-inch main for Bhundarwada water-works, alluded to in the Report of the Works Committee (para. 6.), dated 3rd March, 1882, the Corporation sanctions a grant of Rs. 45,000, or thereabouts, for providing such main, by an advance from cash balance, to be adjusted hereafter by debit to loan." He said that the 32-inch main from Nesbit-road to the reservoir was to be supplied by taking up the main from Nesbit-lane to Jamsetjee Hospital. It was now proposed to retain the latter main, as it would be most useful in cases of fire in the higher parts of the town, such as Nowrojee Hill, and also as an alternative in case of repairs being required at the reservoir. The 14-inch pipe along Baboola Tank-road was also retained, but as the 32-inch main could be utilized for a service main between Jamsetjee Hospital and Nesbit-lane, the 14-inch main was unnecessary.

The Corporation adjourned the discussion of the subject.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(Continued from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.)

Mr. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A., Head Master, High School, Satara, said that primary education in this province and Presidency was on the whole based on a sound basis, and was more efficient than in any other part of India; the proportion of scholars examined and passed under the several vernacular standards to the total number attending the schools being the greatest in this Presidency. By a judicious administration of the present funds, by making the several Municipal Corporations contribute their fair share to the educational funds, by increasing the educational portion of the cess from ¼rd to ⅓, and by aiding more largely the indigenous schools of the country, he was of opinion that without depending solely on increased grants from Provincial funds for greater extension of primary schools, and without additional taxation, the educational requirements of the people, for at least the next 25 years, could be met.

All the well-to-do classes of the people send their children to schools. The poorest cultivators and the lowest crstes keep aloof from them on account of their poverty. They want their children to assist them in their field work, and their other occupations. For the Brahman class, there were schools of religioh and philosophy, the *veda* and *shástra shálas*, kept by learned *Vaidiks* and *Acharyas*. In the first kind of schools, the Vedas, the Brahmanas and the Upanishadas, and the other sacred and philosophical literature connected with the Vedas, were studied. In the Shastra Shalas, Sanskrit literature, rhetoric, law, grammar, logic, astronomy medicine, and the philosophies were taught and studied in all their details and completeness. While the vernacular *pantajis* turned out clever shopkeepers, traders, accountants, and clerks, the *Acháryas* turned out Vaidiks, Shastris, and Pandits, the very leaders of learning and thought, whom princes and people sought to honor and reward. But the days of these schools and of the *Acháryas* were past. They had gone with the princes who honoured them. Of the race of the Deccan pandits, once so celebrated for their learning all over India, only a solitary representative might be found in each district. New learning and new ideas had taken possession of the national mind. None of these schools of learning were ever endowed, nor did the Acharyas deign to receive remuneration from their pupils. They gave gratuitous instruction, and the Peishwa rulers founded the "Daxuna Funds" especially for the support of these men. The indigenous schools were an index of the wants of the people, and being voluntarily maintained by them, it was the duty and the best interest of the State to patronise and improve them. Out of a total number of 2,789 indigenous schools in this Presidency, only 75 or 2½ per cent. were aided in 1880-81. No doubt a large percentage of these 2,789 schools were mere mosque, family, and hedge-schools, which could not be aided, but a large proportion would be still left, which ought to be aided and could be improved. The larger Municipalities (City Municipalities,) should be asked to aid and mnnage secondary, primary and industrial schools, and the smaller (Town) Municipalities only the primary schools, within their respective jurisdictions. In both cases, however, grants from the Provincial Funds would have to be given on a liberal scale. On the understanding that this aid would be given, there was no objection to introduce a clause in Municipal Acts, making the maintenance of the schools, to the extent of a certain percentage of Municipal income a part of Municipal duty. There would be no op' position to such a measure- Municipal income being a non-agricultural income, derived for the most part from the middle and upper classes of the people, it was fair that it should go mainly to the support of *high*, and not *primary* education. Looking to the general poverty of the people of the country, and the decline and almost ruin of many of the old industries, what was more urgently wanted was the establishment of industrial schools throughout the country. What the labouring and artizan classes wanted was instruction and proficiency in some art, and industry to enable them to earn a livelihood. They did not care so mnch for mere reading and writing, which did not assist them to live. He was of opinion that high and middle schools in the large cities of Bombay and Poona might be, in the first instance, transferred to the Municipalities of those places as a tentative measure, which, if successful, might be extended to all the City Municipalities. Liberal aid from the Provincial Funds would be indispensable, as well as Government control and examinations by departmental officers, As to handing over the higher education of the nation to foreign missionary agencies, supported by charitable funds given by foreigners, expressly for converting the country to Christianity, the idea was neither entertained nor favoured by the framers of the Educational Despatch, nor could it be for a moment considered as consistent with the "most sacred duty" of the State to give education to its subjects and to protect their religions. The educated natives gratefully acknowledged the great good that the Missionaries had, by means of their educational institutions, done and were doing to the country. But what did noe appear proper was that some them should demand the closing of public colleges and schools of the higher order and the virtual transference to them of the high education of the people.

Witness suggested the abolition of European Educational inspectorships, and the substitution of Native Inspectors on smaller pay. Native officers fully competent to perform the duties of the post could be had on much smaller pay. The European Educational Inspectors received salaries rising from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500 a month. If salaries rising, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800, were offered to the natives, Government would have the best of them, who would be fully equal to the work. Justice to the educated natives of the country, and economy in the administration of public funds, alike demanded the substitution, for the most part, of a native for a European Educational Inspectorate. What effect do you think that the withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges would have upon the spread of education, and the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes? Witness said the immediate effect would be that the higher education of youths of the country would pass into the hands of proprietors of private English schools, and of the foreign missionaries, who had schools and colleges in the country. Education would not decrease in quantity, but would suffer much in quality. Neither the people in general nor the Municipal Corporations were likely at present to undertake voluntarily the management of the higher education of their own children. The whole thing would be left to the care of a few educated young men, and of the missionaries. In the event of the Government withdrawing to a larger extent from the direct management of schools or colleges, the standard of instruction would fall. The discipline and moral tone of the private schools, conducted as they would chiefly be by raw young man, would be low. The interests of the State, no less than those of the people, were involved in such a state of things. Definite instruction in duty and the principles of moral conduct does not occupy any place in the course of Government colleges and schools. It was a gross fiction, and not a fact, to which attention had been called, namely, "that education in Government colleges leads to irreligion, discontent and disloyalty." This was not true at all. However it was no doubt very desirable that special instruction in the principles of morel conduct and duty should be given in all classes of schools and colleges. It would not be difficult to compose a moral series of books, acceptable to all people of whatever religious denomination, both in English and the vernacular languages. Such a serious would go far to cultivate and train the moral nature of the youths, without trenching on the religious dogmas of any particular religion.

MR. WEDDERBURN'S EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY.

The Commission re-assembled this morning. There was a large attendance of native gentlemen.

Examination of Mr. W. Wedderburn, Bo. C. S.

Q.—Please state what opportunities you have had of forming an opinion on the subject on Education in India, and in what Province your experience has been gained?

A.—Since I came to India in 1860, I have held appointments in the Southern Maratha Country, Gujarat, Sind, and the Dekkhan. I was for some years connected with the Educational Department of the Secretariat, and I have at different times served on the Syndicate of the Bombay University. I am at prcsent Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars. My opinions have been formed by visiting schools, and mixing with the people, and from information supplied by educated native friends.

Q.—Do you think that in your Province the system of primary education has been placed on a sound basis, and is capable of development up to the requirements of the community? Can you suggest any improvements in the system of administration or in the course of instruction?

A.—I do not think that primary education has been placed on a sound basis in this Presidency. The system depends too much on departmental machinery, and does not sufficiently stimulate or support private enterprize: of the 7 lakhs spent on primary education, 6 lakhs go to support Government schools, while only 1 lakh is spent on aided (mostly Missionary) schools. Such a system contains no elements of natural growth, and can only be extended by the mechanical process of increased establishments and increased expenditure. I am told that to give moderate completeness to the existing system, it would be necessary to open about 15,000 additional Government schools, at a cost of 20 lakhs per annum. Even then, it could not be said that the system had been developed up to the requirements of the community, because it is inelastic and fails to adapt itseis to the special requirements of various classes and localities. Experienced Native gentlemen suggest that the Bengal system should be adopted, and I coneur in this suggestion. In Bengal out of a Provincial grant of 12½ lakhs, 8 lakhs are spent on Aided schools; and the result has been than in 10 years the number of Aided schools has risen from 3,839 to 37,665. It is proposed that the existing indigenous schools should be incorporated in a national system (1) by a small capitation grant for every boy in regular attendance, and (2) by an additional grant on the payment-by-results method for every boy sent up for the free scholarship examinations. By this arrengement the 15,000 additional primary schools required might be provided at a cost to the State of about 4 lakhs instead of 20 as indicated above. Such a system would, I think, stimulate private enterprize, instead of tending to crush it by competition. Also by its elasticity it would allow scope for originality among the teachers, and preserve those local hereditary peculiarities which naturally commend indigenous schools to the rural classes. Instead of all working rigidly in accordance with one standard model, the aided teachers would find it to their profit to adapt themselves to the tastes of the parents. This would tend to make the schools popular, while the payment-by-results would secure sufficient attention to the subjects considered essential by the central authorities.

Q.—Do you think there is any truth in the statement that tee attention of teachers and pupils is unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University? If so, are you of opinion that this circumstance impairs the practical value of the education in secondary schools for the requirements of ordinary life?

A.—I think both these questions must be answered in the affirmative. The Scottish Universities Commissioners are totally opposed to any University Entrance Examination which excludes those who fail; and their reasons will be found set forth in detail at page 43, &c., of their Report. And as regards India I think it is a great misfortune that education in secondary schools should be directed, as it now tends to be, to training boys to struggle through the Matriculation Examination, instead of steadily doveloping the capacities of each boy according to his character and inclinations, so as to fit him to take his part in life. F. A. Wolf, one of Wilhelm von Humboldt's educational colleagues, used to say "Perverse studet qui examinibus studet," and Mr. Matthew Arnold (Higher Schools and Universities in Germany, p. 58,) has pointed out that this is a leading doctrine in the German system, under which the examinations are passed on leavingt he High School, not on entering the University: "So well do the Prussian authorities know how insufficient an instrument for their object,—that of promoting the national culture and filling the professions with fit men,—is the bare examination test; so averse are they to cram; so clearly do they perceive that what forms a youth, and what he should in all ways be induced to acquire, is the orderly development of his faculties under good and trained teaching. With this view, all the instructions for the examination are drawn up. It is to tempt candidates to no special preparation and effort, but to be such as a scholar of fair ability and proper diligence may at the end of his school course come to with a quiet mind, and without a painful preparatory effort tending to relaxation and torpor as loon as the effort is over. The total cultivation of the candidate is the great matter, and this is why the two years "prima" are prescribed: that the instructio this highest class may not degenerate into a p ration for the examination, that the pupil may the requisite time to come steadily and w over-hurring to the fulness of measure of h and character, that he may be thoroughly formed, instead of being b oppressed by a mass of information together. It appears to me that the German method seeks to avoid are present system of Matriculation E that the hardship to candid the uncertainty of the test, a examination has to be p language.

Q.—What effect do you drawal of Government to direct management

have upon the spread of education, and the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes?

A.—I think that the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of the colleges, at the present time, would seriously check the spread of education, besides having other effects of a mischievous kind. Some of the reasons for retaining departmental management of higher education may be stated as follows:—(1) Government now exercises a salutary control over the training of those classes which influence public thought and public opinion throughout India. Goverment is thus in a position to guide the educational stream at its source; and as trustee of the nation I do not think it would as yet be justified in abandoning this control. The principles of toleration, freedom, and enlightenment, must be more firmly established as the basis of national education before the State can safely give place to private agencies, many of which wil necessarily be of a sectarian character. (2) The existing system is a success from a political point of view. Some Europeans, who are accustomed to the more obsequious bearing of the older generation of native officials, are offended by the independence of the educated men, and think that they are ill-affected to our rule. No mistake could be greater. The fact is that the educated men form the only class which, both by principle and self-interest, is sincerely attached to our rule. By their training they have acquired a strong sympathy with advanced Western ideas; the labour of their lifetime has been invested in European learning, which would be useless under any other Government; and they understand the great material resources of England, and recognize the fact that British dominion is the only safeguard against anarchy. The criticisms of this class, instead of being resented, should be accepted as friendly warning of unseen rocks and shoals. (3) The present system of high education has had a most striking effect in raising the moral tone of those who have come under its influence, and this success should not be endangered by any premature changes. Nothing gives me so much hope for the social future of India as the public spirit and high principle of the men whose character has been formed under the bold and liberal policy, followed since the Despatch of July, 1854. In every department of life the influence of the new ideas is observable. But I can speak with some special knowledge as regards the Subordinate Judges, who nearly all belong to the class of highly educated Natives. The Indian Courts used to have a bad name, but now the Subordinate Judges as a class are above suspicion, although much isolated and little supervised in the performance of their responsible duties. The same superiority is noticeable among those who take service in Native States, and carry with them an influence hostile to corruption and intrigue. (4) The free and fearless grant of high education stands out as the most worthy and unselfish among England's acts in her dealing with India. This is fully felt by the people, who regard it as a mark of confidence towards themselves, and as a guarantee that the administration will be conducted on broad principles of justice, such as will commend themselves to a community trained to independent thought and criticism. The reversal of this polidy would lead to misunderstanding as to the intentions of Government. (5) Education is only really desired by the hereditary literary and mercantile classes, who fill the colleges and high schools, but who form but a small fraction of the whole community. It is through them alone that the mass of the people can be reached, so that any discouragement to them would be a check to the general spread of education. (6) There are as yet no organized public bodies ready to take charge of the colleges and high schools if Government were to abandon them. The nearest approach to the required organization is to be found in the Municipalities. But as the great majority of the rate-payers are small shopkeepers, they cannot be expected to take a sufficient interest in higher education. When local self-government is placed on a firm footing, the urban and rural committees will be in a position to relieve Government of much departmental work, but it appears that they could deal better with primary schools than with high schools and colleges. (7) From a financial point of view it does not appear that the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of the colleges would effect any important saving, such as would suffice to give material support to primary education. The present cost to the State is moderate, and does not tend to increase at a rapid rate. In 1870-71 the six Bombay colleges cost the Provincial Fuuds Rs. 1,46,304, and in 1880-81 the cost had only increased to Rs. 1,59,708; while the contribution from fees and endowments rose from Rs. 44,235 to Rs. 84,020. It must also be borne in mind that if the colleges continued efficient under other agencies, there would be a considerable charge for grants-in-aid payable by the State. To sum up my conclusions, I am of opinion that the existing system is working well, and that no change should be made unless upon the strongly expressed wish of the people themselves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob.—With regard to your second answer, that the present system of primary education depends very much on departmental machinery, does it not comprise in the zillah, taluka, and village communities almost every native official and private gentleman of influence in town or village who is able to assist; and is not the aid of missionary societies usefully associated with that departmental machinery?

A.—I think it is, so far as it fits in with that machinery. The system is more imposed from above than grown out of the needs of the people themselves.

Q.—If departmental machinery comprises so much local influence could you depend on it?

A.—It just depends on the way the machinery works. Additional steam may be put into an engine, but if the machinery is not fitted for the work it has to do matters are not improved.

Q.—Looking to the fact that the people of this presidency first voluntarily paid the educational cess, and are still willing to defray by contributions the greater part of the expense of cess schools, and that the applications for more schools of this class are daily increasing, on what grounds do you maintain that the cess system contains no element of natural growth?

A.—What I say is that it depends on the expenditure very much. Of course, the local cess was to a certain extent paid voluntarily, but we know the people only did so because they thought they had to do it. There was no legal enactment, but the people thought they had to pay. I did not know that in those zillahs where it was not levied the people came forward and offered to pay it.

Q.—Has not the cess school developed according to the growing desire of the people for education?

A.—I think people are very well pleased as far as the department is able to open schools for them and people are anxious to contribute to have new schools open. In suggesting that a larger portion of the public money should be given in this way I am not denying the merits of the existing schools.

Q.—Looking to the admitted popularity and effeciency of the cess school system, would you now stay any further development of it?

A.—I believe the present system has been very well worked and a great deal has been done very efficiently in one direction, but more is wanted in another direction, namely, that of indigenous schools as more funds become available. I would be rather inclined to stay the development of cess schools, and devote the funds to indigenous education, without, however, closing the existing schools.

Q.—Since 1870 the indigenous schools have been offered special lump grants not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum, on condition that such schools keep an attendance roll and submit to an annual examination by the department. The first of these two simple conditions is so strongly objected to by masters, that they still hold aloof. How would you meet this difficulty?

A.—That is rather a matter for departmental notice, and I am not able to speak much of it, but I understand that the subjects for examination and the regularity of attendance asked for by the department is not liked by the parents; that is to say, that the popularity depends on allowing the child- going away in harvest time. If they have to p up a very regular attendance it would require s very specially adapted to the circumstances of lass of scholars. I don't say that the difficulty nperable. The time of teaching and the sub- ght must suit the wishes of the children's

te in your second answer that seven s are spent by the department on ion. What year were you referring

the official returns for 1880-81 that d local expenditure, excluding ed to nearly 12½ lakhs. The they may not be the latest

lf the future extension of indigenous schools, do you think Mahomedan and female education and the education of backward tribes would suffer?

A.—We find that nearly all indigenous schools are kept by Brahmins. The Mahomedans do come to the Government schools, and though we have done very little with the aborigines, they are coming in, and female education is progressing.

Q.—Would you anticipate any check to the rapid advance of these three classes of people if we relied almost entirely on indigenous schools?

A.—My idea is that if these schools were developed you would then see what parts of the work could be undertaken by the people. So far it would enable the department to direct their exertions to the more helpless.

Q.—Why do you advocate so strongly that the State should maintain its control over high education and give it up in regard to primary education. On what principle do you draw such a marked contrast?

A.—I think there is a natural existing system among the people in respect of lower education, and this might be made use of. The people themselves are better judges in the matter of primary education and as to what they want, whereas we must depend on the State for the other.

Q.—Kindly mention a few of the indigenous schools you have visited; and what do you consider the best example of the peculiarities you have mentioned?

A.—I have no personal experience; the question has only been brought to my notice since the commission was opened.

Q.—Would not the extension of indigenous schools involve an increased cost of inspection as well as grants-in-aid; and how would you secure reliable returns?

A.—It would involve some cost, but, according to the information given to me, less cost. I would secure returns of attendance through efficient local committees and local residents interested in education.

Q.—What Bengal features would you like to see in Bombay?

A.—That is rather a departmental matter. The exact system suited to Bengal might not be suited to Bombay. My whole proposition is that whatever is existing should be carefully cultivated, regulated, and organised. Until you see what you have got you cannot lay down exact rules about management.

Q.—Do you consider it important that the masters of these indigenous schools should be carefully trained men?

A.—I do; the more trained they are the better.

Q.—Has your attention been called to a statement that in the Burdwan district out of 1,228 schools only five have trained men, this being after several years' development of the Bengal system?

A.—I have not seen it.

Q.—You say that education is only really desired by the hereditary and mercantile classes, who fill the colleges and high schools. Do you imply that the large aboriginal race or large agricultural class in the Deccan can be reached by these few? My point is this—the educated classes are confined to the towns, and the rest are scattered about the Deccan.

A.—It is through their influence that it will be done. As far as my own observation goes, that is the best way. As the less competent men become excluded from the more central districts, they will gradually extend to where there is less demand. I mean that when the untrained men are turned out by the trained they will go into the districts.

Q.—Are the fees in indigenous schools higher than in cess schools?

A.—I believe they are sometimes as high as Rs. 2 per month, but I understand they are sometimes arranged to suit the convenience of parents.

Q.—Would not the increased cost arising from higher fees in indigenous schools increase the burden?

A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Are you aware that the present cost of a pupil in a primary Government school is eight annas a month. Do you think it is possible to get any equally good instruction at a cheaper rate?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Is it not some proof of the elasticity of the cess schools that comparing 1881, with 1871 at an increased cost of 19 per cent. the attendance in Government primary schools has increased by 65 per cent., notwithstanding the severe and prolonged famine. The attendance in 1871 was 129,653 and in 1881 215,144. In Bengal the total Government expenditure in 1881 was over 24 lakhs or 420 per cent. greater than in 1871. The increase in Government and aided and primary schools has been only 380 per cent., the number of pupils being 75,143 in 1881. The net result is that in Bombay in ten years there has been an increased cost of 19 per cent. followed by an increased attendance last year of 65 per cent., whereas in Bengal with vastly greater expenditure the increase was 420 per cent. in expenditure, and 380 per cent in attendance in aided and Government schools.

A.—So far as they go those figures, if correct, of course speak for themselves. I cannot variey them. My proposition is that the present mine has been a good deal worked out.

By the President.—I do not know of any non-Government agency, apart from missions, for spreading female education. We are told by a witness that the Municipalities in this part of India take no interest in female education, but are rather opposed to it, and the Poona Municipality was given as an example, not having given any prizes or even distributed sweetmeats to the girls' school. How do you explain this alleged indifference as contrasted with the liberal municipal grants to girls' schools in the North-West. Is there any special objection to female education in this part of India? It seems astonishing that a Municipality never gives a prize.

A.—I don't think there is any. Everything has a beginning, and there was at first something of the same indifference as to the education of boys. I believe that with proper management, and if arrangements were made for suitable female teachers, so far from there being objection to it, the educated people would see it was a great advantage. I believe Mr. Modak's suggestion as to giving liberal grants to the wives of schoolmasters to be a good one. It is a much greater difficulty to get schoolmistresses than masters. Liberal grants for attendance should be given at the beginning, and there must be good local committees.

Q.—You have recommended that any further funds available for primary education should be devoted to the development of such education on the indigenous basis, and not to Government schools. Would you recommend an Education Act which should give such further funds under definite legislative sanction?

A.—I would recommend this.

VIEWS OF THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

The Secretary of this Society gave the following among other evidence:—

Evidence of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Society were of opinion that the system of Primary Education in the province had not been placed on a sound basis, and that it was not capable of development up to the requirements of the community unless extensive improvements were adopted by the Department. The chief defect of the present system appeared to them to be that it took little or no account of the indigenous agency and did not seek to utilize it in the way shown in the Educational Reports of the Bengal Presidency. The Department favoured too exclusively the agency of its cess schools which were so very costly in their working expenses that want of funds prevented the development of *these* schools up to the requirements of the country. The chief requirement of the country was the establishment of a school, teaching reading, writing and simple accounts to all children of school-going age in every village which had more than 200 inhabitants. There were 26,652 towns and villages in the Presidency, out of which about 16,839 fulfilled this condition, and of these only about one in six or 3,127 villages were provided with cess schools. Twelve lakhs of male children of school-going age had to be provided with instruction, out of whom 2½ lakhs only were found in the cess schools. On the present system at the minimum rate of Rs. 100 per school the requisite number of schools could not be opened unless 17 lakhs of rupees were placed at the disposal of the Department in addition to its present resources. There were outside the Department over 3,000 indigenous schools attended by over 75,000 scholars. The indigenous school-masters could not be compared with trained school-masters in charge of cess schools, but as a provisional agency they were good enough for the present purposes, and with due encouragement the younger portion among them might be utilized with advantage. The second requirement of the country in respect of Primary Education related to the training colleges; their existing number and resources were insufficient to turn out as many to take charge of the schools as the Department required from year to year, more than half, that was, about 1,900 of the existing staff of school masters in the cess schools were admittedly untrained, and the teaching of even trained masters was much more circumscribed than it used to be 20 years ago. The existing training colleges should be turned into Vernacular Colleges. The present course of studies should be raised all round, and the masters trained in them should be appointed to the Taluka schools, as also in towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The third requirement consisted in regard to the present paucity of the lower inspecting staff. The Deputy Inspectors and their assistants, who did this work, could hardly visit each school once a year. The subjects of instruction at present adopted were also too rigid and to some extent beyond the felt necessities and desire of the people. For taluka and town schools the present subjects might remain as they were, but for the larger outer circle of independent village schools, geography, grammar, and history might be made to give way for village accounts, traders' acconnt, a little of agriculture and sanitation. As regards the question of additional funds they were of opinion that the Government was bound to increase the amount of its Imperial allotments so as to set aside at least two per cent. of its gross revenue towards educational purposes. If this cannot be done, we think that it should at least sanction an equal distribution of the local cess revenue in place of the ¼ allotment made at present. The fees in indigenous schools were generally higher than those paid by non-cess-payers in Government schools. With a class of 15 boys the yield from fees would be between Rs. 3 or 4 a month. The masters should be allowed as at present to take their fees in cash or kind at the harvest season or market days as they find convenient. These payments supplemented by Government grant would secure them an income of about Rs. 75 a year at the lowest calculation. About ⅓ of the existing schoolmasters in Government schools do not get more than this sum. In the larger villages the income would be about Rs. 100 or sometimes even more. Primary Education to be of any value must be, as far as possible, universal. The Brahmin and trading classes, though less than 10 per cent. of the population, furnished nearly 30 per ceut. of the scholars. They require no special inducements as 75 per cent. of their boys attended the schools. The cultivating classes forming about 75 per cent. of the population were not averse to simple education if only the agency selected was elastic enough to adjust itself to their needs. These needs necessitate did that the village schools should be partly closed for some portion of the year. The present system did not recognise this need. Under a more self-acting system this complaint would be removed. Night-schools also would have to be attempted on a larger scale than at present. Indigenous Schools, and missionary and other philanthrophic societies were the only private agencies which at present existed for promoting Primary Education. The funds assigned for Primary Education could be administered by local boards and Municipal Committees with proper guarantees ond direction of the Department. Half the Local Funds receipts, and at least 5 per cent. of the Municipal income in larger towns, might be so assigned. The expenditure of these sums might be made a statutory charge upon Municipal and Local bodies so as to ensure it against all risks. The system of payment-by-results taken by itself was not suited to furnish sufficient encouragement to independent school-masters of primary schools. Physical education was not at present attempted in Primary schools. A small gymnasium of the Native type and open play ground in the vicinity of the school should, however, be attached to each school. In their opinion it was not true that Secondary and Higher Education absorbed an unduly larger proportion of State funds than Primary Education, or that the former had made greater progress than the latter. While 10 per cent. of the total expenditure on education was spent on Colleges, and 22 per cent. on High Schools and Middle Class Schools. nearly 50 per cent. was expended on Primary Schools. The whole of the Local Funds receipts were devoted to Primary Education. and the higher institutions got no share of it. In 25 years the number of Primary Schools and Scholars had been multiplied tenfold, while the Colleges and High Schools had almost remained stationary in numbers. Further it is not true that the higher Institutions are attended by the wealthier classes and the nobility who are well able to pay the full expenses of their education. These classes, as a rule, hold themselves aloof from all higher instruction, and a very small percentage of the students in High Schools and Colleges belongs to them. The larger majority, nearly 90 per cent., of the whole number belongs to the middle classes or rather to the hereditary literary castes, who. though high in social and religious status, even now feel the present costliness of higher education, and they are certainly not wealthy and able to support or establish by their own independent efforts higher institutions for imparting liberal education to their sons. The circumstances of India in this respect differ from those of England or America, and the analogies drawn from those countries can have no application here as long as this difference lasts. Additional provision for Primary Schools can be secured by a careful adjustment of the present allotments without withdrawing the grant for Secondary and Higher Education. We have only three Arts Colleges and oniy one High School for each Zilla or District. These numbers cannot be legarded as more than barely sufficient, seeing that we have nearly 4,000 Primary Schools with 2½ lakhs of scholars. The withdrawal of Government from the institutions of Higher Education is impolitic and unnecessary. By continuing to work on the present lines Government will best carry out its views. The best way of preparing for such a withdrawal when the time comes for it, appears to us to be the recognition of extra-mural teaching in respect of the higher examinations of the university. At present extra-mural teaching is not recognised except for the Matriculation Examination. We propose that it should be recognised for higher examinations also. Another way of attaining the same object appears to us to be the gradual adoption of the Scotch plan of giving a minimum salary to Professors and permitting them to receive fees from the students. At present under the graded system of promotion the Professors have no inducement to improve in their studies, and a bad choice once made sticks to the Department as a fixture. By the reduction of the regular salaries a larger staff might be employed to teach more subjects than is at present attempted. In our opinion the High Schools and Colleges devote too exclusive attention to what may be called academical cultivation. The institution of a Science Degree, and the subordinate Medical institutions and the forest, agricultural and drawing classes, and the schools of arts and industry has, to some extent, corrected this preponderance, but there is yet room for much improvement. Industrial schools in the lower department and polytechnic schools in the higher are wanted by the requirements of the country. As regards moral and religious education, the latter is out of the question by reason of the neutrality of Government in all such matters. Even as it is, this neutrality has been to a certain extent violated by the pecuniary grants made in the name of secular education imparted in proselytizing institutions. It is the neutral position of Government which has endeared its education policy to the people, and secured confidence among them, as is shown by the large number of endowments given to Government institutions, but which have been denied to proselytizing institutions. As regards moral edueation we are of opinion that although morality cannot be thought in classes of schools, the discipline enforced and the example and advice of teachers joined with the excellent moral lessons contained in the books of study have had the happiest effect in improving the moral standard of life in the present generation, in purifying the services and elevating the professions, and refining the public taste and manners. This improvement has been acknowledged by Government officers in all Departments; and the increased capacity for combined social action, which characterises the present stage of cultivation, is also a proof of the same fact. As regards physical education the High Schools and Colleges are provided with gymnasia, and one College has a boat club of its own. Students, however, should be taught or encouraged to practise riding, swimming, shooting, and such other physical exercises, as will not only improve their health but will provide them with accomplishments which cannot fail to be of utmost practical use in life.

While thus advocating the maintenance of the existing colleges and schools on an improved footing, we at the same time admit the full necessity of improving their financial status so as to make them as much as possible self-supporting. One way of economising resources would be to require the Municipalities to make larger grants to some of these institutions. Lastly, a considerable saving will be effected by reducing the salaries of the graded Professors and allowing them to make up their income by fees. The substitution, moreover, of Natives for European Professors and Inspectors of schools would also lead to some saving. In our opinion, except in the English and history chairs, Natives may if properly qualified be gradually substituted for European Professors. In this double way the present discrepancy between the provincial and popular contributions might be minimised in course of time.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

On Friday last a large meeting of the masters of indigenous schools in Poona was held at Moroba's Wada in the city. Mr. Wedderburn, the Hon. K. Rastia, Mr. Forrest, the leading members of the Sarvajanik Sabha, and Mr. Ranade and other gentlemen were present. The building was crowded long before the hour fixed by about one thousand people. After the address was read to the Commission, the Hon. W. W. Hunter called on Mr. Lee-Warner to make some remarks.

Mr. Lee-Warner said that it would be both premature and impertinent for him to attempt to indicate the probable character of the decision at which the Commission, as a whole, would arrive. But as the address alluded to vast changes and as several native gentlemen had expressed to him some anxiety lest higher education should suffer, or any violent alteration of the present system of primary education should be attempted, he would dwell briefly on that question. The gentlemen present need be under no misapprehension. There were three great guarantees against any violent revolution of educational policy. The first and greatest was the soundness of the foundation, on which the system of education in Bombay was placed. Mr. Lee-Warner then reviewed briefly the origin and development of this policy, and insisted on the fact that the administrators of the large presidency would never sacrifice a system which had grown with the growth of Western India for any will-o'-the-wisp hastily imported from elsewhere. Bombay was always glad to learn and to reform, but a Bombay system rooted in Bombay soil could not be violently eradicated without injury. The second guarantee against violent charge was the personnel of the Commission. The President was known as a historian, and a writer of history could ignore statistics or be misled by them without injury to his reputation. The President's reputation and the local knowledge of his colleagues was a second guarantee. The procedure of the Commission and its careful examination of witnesses was the third. The speaker concluded by inviting all persons who had views or even grievances against the Educational system to assist the Commission by expressing them. (Loud applause.)

The president then addressed the meeting, expressing his satisfaction at seeing so large a gathering. He congratulated Mr. Apte on his school which he considered one of the most admirable effort at self-help which he had seen on his tour. He alluded to the position the Poona Brahmans had occupied in history as the brain power of the vast Mahratta hordes of cavalry. He dwelt with much earnestness on the importance of female education. He expressed surprise that it was to so large an extent neglected in this city as far as indigenous enterprise went. He believed that there was no other city of the same importance in India in which he had received so little evidence of encouragement given to female education by the Municipality. In some of the great towns of Northern India the case was different, and owing to the success which female education was making there the natives of that province were able to secure the chief share of Government patronage to the exclusion of the Bengali. In the Central Provinces the greatest pride was taken in the Normal Female School. The Hon'ble gentleman spoke at considerable length of the part which the natives themselves should take in the education of their daughters, if they wished that education to be really suited to their own ideas and wants. His speech was frequently applauded, and the meeting closed with a cordial expression of confidence by two of its leading members in English and in Sanskrit, with regard to the good work which the Commission was doing in this Presidency.

HIGH COURT.—September 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE VS. DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

This is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his sister Dossibai and her husband Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note passed by Dossibai. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budrooden, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the defendants, said that on the 14th December, when the plaintiff said he went to Dossibai's house to make a demand, Dossibai said. "Why are you pressing me so much? If you give me a quarter share in what you are going to recover from Heerjeebhoy, I will pay you the Rs. 3,000." Dossibai then brought forward a document which she asked the plaintiff to sign. Certainly, said the learned counsel, the plaintiff's account was very inconsistent, at any rate. It was highly improbable that, in the presence of Cowasjee and the rest of the Jussawalla family, the poor, innocent plaintiff should be forced to sign the promissory note for Rs. 3,000. The fact was that Dossibai left the plaintiff copying out the draft, and that while she was away, the plaintiff attempted to make away with the draft, and that a struggle took place. Perhaps when the two parties were excited and fighting, a little blood was drawn, but that had nothing to do with the merits of the case The learned counsel here commented at some length on this part of the case, arguing that the probabilities were in favour of his client, and pointed to the inference that the promissory note was a forgery. The court had only plaintiff's evidence as to the authenticity of the promissory note sued upon; and the only witness called to corroborate him was Dossibai's step-son Nusserwanjee, who has had no opportunities for some years past of judging of Dossibai's handwriting, and who is no expert. Then it was unfortunate for the plaintiff's case that Mr. Flynn was called; for, looking to all the appearances, Mr. Flynn expressed a doubt that it was Dossibai's handwriting. Mr. Starling thought that, with Dossibai's evidence, and with the doubt expressed by Mr. Flynn, he might rest his case there; but he was not at all sure that he might not feel compelled to call Bapoojee. He would be as good a witness as the plaintiff; for the plaintiff had been a convict for a much longer period than Bapoojee; and if Bapoojee were called, the learned counsel trusted he would be able to give a history of the whole transaction. Coming to the transactions between plaintiff and Dossibai of the 17th or the 27th November, Mr. Starling said much would depend as to where the silver cups were about the time. Dossibai said they were in her possession as security for a loan. The plaintiff said he had placed them for sale at the watchmaker's, whither they were taken by his servant Salloo. No weight could be attached to the evidence of this servant, whose account was perfectly inconsistent with that of Cowasjee Cursetjee; and the latter, again, was in a perfect muddle as to the time during which the cups remained in his charge. It was a very important fact that Cowasjee first described the time when he had the cups as the time of the Bombay races; for that corroborated Dosibai's statement that the cups had at that time been redeemed by the plaintiff; and they might then have been placed for sale at Cowasjee's. The only other witness on the point was Dinshaw, the man who cleaned the cups. Looking at Dinshaw's position and other circumstances, it was possible he might be out in his dates. It was probable that Dinshaw was instructed by the plaintiff what to say, but that, although desirous to serve the plaintiff, he forgot the exact date. The learned counsel submitted that the open confession of the watchmaker that he got the cups at the time of the races was the strongest piece of corroboration of the defendant's story, not by her own witness, but a witness called by the plaintiff himself. When Bapocjee was arrested, seeing the course that matters had taken, and that Heerjeebhoy was working against Dossibai, somebody sent to Dossibai an envelope containing a copy in the plaintiff's handwriting of the very note now sued upon. It was believed that Bapoojee's servant sent it to Dossibai. Bapoojee's house had not been searched at the time. A great number of other papers had been found in Bapoojee's house, but they had nothing to do with the present matter. It would be shown that, whilst Bapoojee was in jail, the defendant's solicitor was sent for, and that in the presence of the jail officials, Bapoojee said that he had forged the note now sued upon, that the plaintiff had given him the draft of the note, and that the writing across the note was also his writing. Directly the papers came into Dossibai's possession she took them to her solicitor, who communicated with the police, in whose possession they had remained ever since. Bapoojee was arrested on the 3rd March; and the documents were sent to Dossibai within a week afterwards; and the learned counsel believed they were in the hands of the police on the 10th March. Mr. Starling then spoke at some length on the law regarding the liability of husband and wife, arguing that where the wife was trusted, as in this case, the husband was not liable. The plaintiff himself said that he would not have lent the money to Cowasjee, who was practically in insolvent circumstances at the time. Several English cases were cited to show that where the wife was trusted the husband was not liable. The plaintiff had not proved that the defendant Dossibai was possessed of separate property; and until he did so, Dossibai, being treated as her husband's agent, could not be made liable.

Evidence was then called for the defendants.

Dossibai, examined by Mr. Farran, said.—I am the sister of the plaintiff. Immediately on his return here from Penang, he came to see me. He was on friendly terms with me, and we continued on friendly terms until 1878. We were not on speaking terms from 1878 to January, 1880. In the latter year we were friends again. In the beginning of March, 1880, he applied to me for a loan of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000. He said he wanted to settle the London Bank's claim without the knowledge of Heerjeebhoy. I agreed to advance Rs. 3,000 on the security of life insurance policies amounting to Rs. 20,000. My son Dadabhoy was present on the occasion. Plaintiff passed me a receipt on stamped paper, which was attested by my son Dadabhoy. The money was repayable in two months, but plaintiff repaid it before the two months were over, saying he was not able to settle with the bank. I deposited the money in the Bank of Bombay a day or two after I received it. On the 7th April, 1880. I had to pay a sum of Rs. 2,000 into the bank. At the plaintiff's request, I exchanged small notes for that amount, which I had with me, for four notes for Rs. 500 each which plaintiff brought to me. In November, 1880, I again lent the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 on the security of silver vases. I had borrowed the money of Awabai, wife of Rustomjee Captain. Plaintiff gave me a note, and also brought me a blank stamped paper to be passed to my lender. That note was stamped by my son Dadabhoy. He repaid the money three or four months afterwards, and took back the note, as he had taken back the note for Rs. 3,000. When he asked for the cups, he sent me this note, dated 23rd January, 1881. Plaintiff continued to visit me afterwards. The plaintiff said that on the 6th April, 1880, he gave me Rs. 2,000; but it is not true. It is not true that on the 27th April, 1880, he lent me Rs. 3,000, nor did I pass a promissory note for that amount. I never received a single pie from the plaintiff as a loan. I did not receive this note, dated the 9th January, 1881. There is a remark written across it, which is not in my handwriting. I received this letter, dated the 18th March. I never agreed to give to the plaintiff another promissory note in return for the one which he alleged was lost. I did not write this note, nor did I authorize anybody to do so. The note appears from a distance to be in my writing; on a close scrutiny I can find out many faults. The plaintiff afterwards patched up a hollow reconciliation with me, and applied for loans of money. When I asked him why he sent me the letter about the alleged loss of the promissory note, he said that he had written it for his own purpose. He said that it would have benefited me also. He also said that he would pass me a writing to state that the note was lost, and that he had no claim upon me. I was not satisfied with the proposed writing. I then dictated to him the form in which the writing should be given. He did not give a writing then; but afterwards I received from him a document purporting to come from him. This is the paper: it is in the plaintiff's handwriting, and is dated the 20th August, 1881. In December, 1881, the plaintiff asked me for a loan of Rs. 2,000. I agreed to advance Rs. 1,000, and drew up a draft of the terms under which I was to lend the money. The plaintiff willingly agreed to it. I allowed him, at his request, to copy the draft in my house. But he took up the paper and went away. He also took away a bundle of papers. After that I charged the plaintiff with theft, but the information was subsequently withdrawn under advice. I often lent the plaintiff money, when he deposited with me silver vases. I saw a document produced by the police which purported to be a copy of the promissory note dated the 6th September. The document, with other papers, was received by me through the post in March last. I went to my solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Gilbert. who advised me to hand them over to the police, and I did so.

Cross-examined.—I know that my husband was arrested on a decree, and put into jail in 1878. I think the amount of the decree was about Rs. 4,000. I heard that my husband had other creditors. I cannot say that my husband was in embarrassed circumstances before he was put into jail. I know that he had sustained a loss in his business. The plaintiff tried to dissuade me from going to England in May, 1878. My husband had not to borrow Rs. 2,500 to pay for my return passage. He remitted to me Rs. 1,000. My husband entered into a deed of composition in September, 1879, with his creditors. I do not remember having destroyed the deed. I cannot find it now. There were about twelve creditors; and I think I paid nearly Rs. 40,000 on the whole amount of the debt, which was upwards of Rs. 50,000. I cannot say everything for certain from memory. I had a memorandum which has been taken away by the plaintiff. I began to make payments to creditors after my husband's release. I was not pressed for money in the beginning of 1880, although I had to pay Rs. 40,000. At the commencement of 1880 I had not my money deposited with anybody, except something with Heerjeebhoy. At that time I had two bungalows, a large amount of jewellery, and household furniture. I lately sold my old furniture and got new. My husband does not claim any right over my separate property.

Q.—How did you manage to get the Rs. 40,000 in 1880?

A.—I did not make all payments in 1880. The last payments were made about five or seven months ago. I think I paid about Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000 in 1880. I paid some Rs. 13,000 to Knoop and Company in 1879 or 1880; and about eight or ten thousand rupees in 1881. I have no idea how much I paid this year. I think I have paid between two and three thousand rupees. I kept only a memorandum book of the transactions after Cowasjee's arrest. All my books of accounts were formerly kept by Heerjeebhoy. In 1880 I opened my account with the Bank of Bombay. I had no account with any other bank. I provided for the payments in 1880 out of the sale of my property. A portion of my furniture, to the value of Rs. 1,000, was sold by private contract in the beginning of 1880; that is about ten months before the auction sale. The property was mortgaged to my brother Heerjeebhoy, and a portion was sold before the injunction issued by him in respect of the furniture. I sold my jewellery in February and March, 1880, to the extent of about Rs. 14,000. Out of the money I paid Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiff.

The court then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 *a. m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p. m.*, 4 *p. m.*, *and* 10 *p. m.*, *Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·928
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·5
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW., W., SSE WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	276
Fall of Rain*	2·21
Total fall during month	8·73
" " year	66·73
Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 9th	0·12

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Angio-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN EGYPT

KASSASSIN ATTACKED BY THE EGYPTIANS.

THREE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

[*Via Ismailia and Suez.*]

KASSASSIN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 7-50 P. M.

This morning the Egyptians made a demonstration against our lines, which, upon the testimony of a prisoner, was intended to rush our camp. At six o'clock our outposts were driven in by a brisk attack, and great masses of the enemy were seen deployed and advancing from the west.

The troops in our camp, whose numbers it is considered inadvisable to give, were brought into action. The cavalry brigade, which was first in the field, was for a time held in check by the enemy. When our artillery was brought up and the infantry advanced, the Egyptians were steadily borne back, and by ten o'clock they had retired into their own lines. A desultory fire was kept up for some hours longer. At half-past one o'clock the English troops, with the exception of two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery were withdrawn. The engagement was chiefly between the artillery on both sides. The Egyptian gunners fired with accuracy.

The Household Cavalry, which was on the right, captured one gun from the enemy. On the left the 60th Rifles and the Marines took two.

It is estimated that there were 40 Egyptians dead on the field, and we took some prisoners.

Our casualties are small; the precise number has not as yet been ascertained.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By London and Teheran.*)

TRANSFER OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8, MORNING.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Egypt state that all is quiet at the front.

There is a gradual concentration of the British forces at Kassassin which it is expected will be completed on Monday next.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters will be transferred to Kassassin to-morrow.

Yesterday morning a successful reconnaissance was made by a force of British cavalry to within a mile of Tel-el-Kebir, when they succeeded in taking a sketch of the enemy's position.

The Turkish troops at Crete are preparing to embark for Egypt.

[The above telegram was 27 hours in transmission.]

RECONNOITRING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

SEPT. 9.

Another reconnaissance was made yesterday morning by British cavalry from Kassassin towards Tel-el-Kebir, when the enemy opened a brisk fire. No losses were sustained by our side.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that the railway from Ismailia is now working well.

The health of the British troops in Egypt is good.

The Egyptian Government has proposed an International Commission to settle the claim for compensation for the losses sustained by incendiarism and pillage at Alexandria.

[Delayed in transmission.]

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH POSITION.

2 P.M.

A strong force of the enemy advanced against the British position at Kassassin at 6 o'clock this morning. A sharp artillery duel ensued. At 9 o'clock the enemy were slowly falling back on their entrenched position. British reinforcements are arriving, and the infantry is advancing.

5-25 P. M.

The enemy this morning made an attack on both our flanks at Kassassin which was repulsed in each quarter, but the action was continued until noon along three miles of our front. All the British troops from our camp were engaged in repelling the attack. General Sir Garnet Wolseley with the British forces stationed at Mashuta is on his way to the front. It is estimated that our loss to-day has been one hundred killed and wounded.

ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE ALEXANDRIA.

An attempt was made last night to surprise the garrison of Alexandria, but it foiled.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON KASSASSIN.

6-15 P. M.

A despatch received from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated three miles west of Kassassin at noon to-day, states that a strong force of the enemy of all arms reconnoitred our outposts at daybreak this morning and followed up with an attack on our position, which was repulsed by our forces under the command of General Willis. The enemy's loss was heavy, and our loss trifling. Four of the enemy's guns fell into our hands. The enemy eventually retired to their entrenchments, from which they are now keeping up a continuous cannonade.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters have been transferred to Kassassin.

SEPT. 10, NOON.

The number of the enemy's force brought into action yesterday is estimated to have been thirteen thousand men with twelve guns, five of which were captured, and not four as was at first stated. Many prisoners were also taken.

Our troops advanced to within range of the enemy's guns at Tel-el-Kebir, and withdrew at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

All the native cavalry regiments sent to Egypt from India, save one troop, are with Sir Garnet Wolseley. The transport corps sent from India is expected to join him very shortly.

THE VICEROY AND THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The question of giving greater publicity to measures under consideration of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is now under consideration. A letter addressed to all local Governments and administrations is published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. The greatest importance is attached to the co-operation of the press in this important work, and comments of the press, both English and vernacular, will be more closely watched than heretofore.

Abstracts of, or full quotations from, newspaper articles will be circulated to members of the Legislative Council. The first change in existing practices contemplated by Government is the publication of fuller and more popular statements of the Objects and Reasons of all Bills or Acts, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of the circumstances leading up to it and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject matter and on the people.

Being will also be taken in future to make such statements as clear to the unscientific mind as possible. The matter of translation into the vernaculars is of the greatest difficulty. The difficulties of translating the technical wording of our Bills into oriental languages, especially into such as are so rude and meagre as to require to be supplemented from Arabic or Sanskrit, are admitted to be very great. No pains, however, will be spared to make these translations as perfect as circumstances will permit.

It is also contemplated to give wider circulation to all publications and translations of measures under consideration in Council than has hitherto been done. The exact method of reform is not yet settled.

THE RANEES OF BARODA.

The Ranees of the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda left Madras for Baroda territory on 13th August. They are under no surveillance nor restrain. His Highness the Gaekwar has made liberal provisions for the widows of the late Mulhar Rao, an annual allowance of Rs. 24,000 being made to the senior, and Rs. 15,000 to the junior, while for jewels and plate the senior lady has been given one lakh of rupees, the junior half a lakh.

THE AGRA COLLEGE.

The Agra College is not to be abolished, but will be placed under the control of a local board.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 9.

The *Punjab Gazette*, published to-day, two days after the usual date, contains a long and elaborate resolution on local self-government, besides various departmental resolutions on the same subject, occupying altogether 125 pages. The whole policy of the Supreme Government is frankly and cordially accepted by Sir C. Aitchison, who thinks it is conceived in a wise and liberal spirit. The great value of the policy being its tendency to create and develope the capacity for self-help, the representatives of the people will become in time more intelligent, independent, and self-reliant. These advantages can only be secured by trusting the local bodies. Their power and responsibilities must be real, or the whole undertaking may degenerate into an officious dislocation of existing arrangements. The resolution then proceeds to give an historical account of self-government in the Punjab from 1849 downward. The composition of new local boards will be greatly a question of personnel. Men must be found willing and fairly competent for the work, and the operation of the scheme must be widened or contracted accordingly. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that boards should be established throughout the province unless where (1st) there are not enough people fit to be members; (2ndly) the funds at the disposal of the board would be too insignificant; (3rdly) where political circumstances exist which would render any such change really a matter of risk. The obligatory principle is that the jurisdiction of such boards should be so limited in area as to insure both local knowledge and local interest. The Lieutenant-Governor would take five as the minimum number of members in all cases. The powers of rural boards would vary, and it would be expedient to have a classification of all local bodies according to their powers. No less than two-thirds of the members should be private persons, and should hold office for three years. It is not too much to say, the resolution remarks, that the final and complete success of the whole scheme depends on the principle of election. In no other way can power and responsibility be shifted from the officials to the people. Two conditions are essential: the capacity for giving an honest, intelligent vote, and substantial interest, based on payment of rates or taxes. Local bodies must be controlled from without, the principle to keep in view being that of check, not dictation. Wherever possible each body should elect its own chairman. Suggestions regarding the scheme are invited from the Commissioners by the 30th November next, and detailed district reports are called for by the 28th February, 1883.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Postal currency notes will shortly be issued by the Postal Department, of the value of eight annas, one rupee, and two rupees eight annas respectively. These notes may be cashed at any post-office throughout India. The charges for encashment will be as follows:—One pice for an eight anna note; two pice for a one-rupee note; and one anna for a two rupees eight anna note. It is expected that the introduction of these notes in addition to the facilities offered to the public will largely increase the postal revenue. The date of the issue is not yet fixed.

OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH AND THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

A resolution published in the *Gazette of India* states that in consequence of representations made to Government that the change in the furlough rules effected in 1868 whereby officers on leave retain a lien on their appointments has resulted in frequent changes in the personnel of the administrative staff, to the detriment of public interests. Inquiries have been made as to whether any practical inconvenience has been felt owing to the operation of the rule.

Replies received from local authorities tend to prove that the supposed effect of the rule in question has been exaggerated and misunderstood, although in some provinces changes among the administrative, especially among the district, staff have been more frequent than desirable. This is owing not so much to the rules as to the method by which they are worked. The Local Governments are sometimes too ready to defer to the personal wishes of officers returning from furlough. This is to be deprecated, for although Government admits it is quite possible to keep an officer too long in charge of one district, it also considers it undesirable that frequent transfers should take place when avoidable. It is considered that if measures were taken to regulate the times of the return of officers from furlough so as to make these coincide better with the dates of those proceeding on furlough, the principal grounds of dissatisfaction would disappear. It is also to be considered that existing rules whereby covenanted Civil Servants are only allowed to take their first furlough after eight years' residence in the country, should be altered and the term reduced to five years.

The Governor-General-in-Council having had it brought to his notice that improper advantage has occasionally been taken of the rule as to lien on appointments, thinks it would be a fair rule to lay down that if an officer within two years of his return from furlough again takes furlough on medical certificate he should forfeit all lien on his appointment.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION.

An International Exhibition of Arts and Industries will be held at Boston, United States, commencing about 15th April, 1884. The Government of India are not in a position to take any active part, but will afford all information and facilities in its power to intending exhibitors.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By London and Teheran.*)

THE DUBLIN POLICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Advices from Dublin state that Earl Spencer has reinstated 208 of the policemen who were recently dismissed for attending a malcontent meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	52 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,100,000, Dec. £200,000,
Bills Discounted	£23,200,000, Dec. £600,000,
Bullion	£21,700,000, Inc. £100,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—Birmania.

Departure—Teutonia.

*Ex-dividend.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The Turkish line was interrupted beyond Bussreh for a time during the day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

At 10 p.m.	78·2

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

„ 6 a.m.	77·7
„ 10 a.m.	79·6
„ 2 p.m.	80·5
„ 4 p.m.	79·3
„ 10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 10.

„ 6 a.m.	74·6
„ 10 a.m.	77·9
„ 2 p.m.	77·6
„ 4 p.m.	77·6

THE OUT-COMING MAILS.

The s.s. Ancona, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

We publish a supplement this morning containing our reports of the Corporation discussion on the assessment question at Friday's meeting, the proceedings of the Education Commission at Poona, and Saturday's High Court reports.

It is proposed to hold a Volunteer Athletic meeting on a day or days to be fixed, about the end of October. Captain Tennent is interesting himself in the matter.

The following officers are being pensioned under the 55 years rule:—Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, Honorary Captain J. Clabby and Honorary Lieut. C. Pain, Bombay Unattached List, Public Works Department; Deputy Commissary (Honorary) Captain Charles McMillan, Bombay Ordnance Department; and (Honorary) Captain George Hall, Miscellaneous List.

An official report by the Superintendent of Police at Salem on the recent riots, states that the outbreak was "the result of a careful and most skilfully planned conspiracy."

The *Pioneer's* "own correspondent" gives the following version of the truculent spirit amongst the Hindus at Salem:—"Positively treasonable language, even among the better class of Hindus, I myself have heard. Only this morning I asked a well-dressed Hindu my way to the European cemetery. He pointed to the direction, and remarked in very fair English—'That plot will very soon be full!' "Why?" I naturally inquired. His reply was—"You don't think the Hindus capable of a rising. When we do make up our minds, you will find that we can sweep you off our country like dust!' I asked this man his name, and he then made off at once. There is not the slightest romance in this little incident, as a friend who was with me can testify."

The following incident of the riots is related by the correspondent of the *Madras Times*:—Never has it been my lot to behold a poor wretch more mutilated, maimed, and wounded than the Fakir who was wounded during the riots. He has a spear wound in the roof of his mouth, leaving a fearful gap, several bullet wounds about his body, two spear wounds over the shoulders, and one in his head. The poor fellow is blind, and was being led by a Mahommedan when the rioters came upon him: and his companion deserting him, he was left for dead in the field, where the Assistant Magistrate found him.

A Kurrachee paper reports that "some little excitement has been going on between the Chuttas and Brahuis beyond our border, across the Hab. Full particulars have not reached us, but it would appear that Said Khan, the Chief of the former tribe, has been having a brush with the latter clan, in which he failed to make any impression, and that the two are likely to be going at it again. These feuds would seem to be periodically indulged in, and it is a pity measures are not adopted to make things more peaceable between the two."

We published a paragraph the other day drawing attention to troubles in Jeypore. A telegram to an up-country paper, dated Jeypore, Sept. 6, states:—"The Minas have been causing considerable trouble on the Rajputana line of railway. Recently eight famous dacoits were arrested at Beawur by the Jodhpore troops. The Minas then communicated with the Jodhpore Durbar, stating that if the dacoits were not released in eight days, the Maharajah would be involved in trouble with the British authorities. When the eight days had expired and the men were not released, a council of Minas was held, at which it was determined to damage the railway line. A gang went to the Jewai Bridge, the highest bridge on the line; and, after arresting all the watchmen, pulled up the rails on the bridge. Another gang destroyed the culvert, a few miles further up, with the object of wrecking two passenger trains crossing within a few yards beyond either gap. Fortunately the damage was discovered in time, otherwise nothing could have saved the trains from destruction. The matter was immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, who ordered out the Erinpoora Cavalry to patrol the line for several miles. It is stated that the troops killed one dacoit and arrested 15, while the Maharajah Partab Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpore, with a considerable force, arrested a number of others. Major Powlett, the Political Agent, Jodhpore, has been appointed to make special inquiry into the matter."

A Calcutta telegram says advices received there, on the 7th inst. from Suez, state that all the transports chartered by the Government of India have received orders to return from Egypt to Bombay empty. It is possible that several of the vessels will be required on arrival for the conveyance of more Indian troops and stores to Egypt.

The Adjutant-General's office at Simla has issued a sort of recruiting circular for candidates for employment in the Ordnance Department.

The Indian relief season will probably commence much earlier this year than it ever has done before, owing to the fact of there only being two troopers available for the duty, namely, the Crocodile and Serapis, the former of which was to have been ready for commission on the 1st instant. There will, however, be but little work for them as regards homeward bound ships this country—the 1st Seaforth (72nd) and 1st Manchester (63rd) being in Egypt, and the 1st York and Lancaster (65th) already at Aden. This will leave a great opening, the *Pioneer* suggests, for the indulgence of allowing the wives and families of officers who have proceeded on active service free passages to England, otherwise the ships will go home comparatively empty.

The following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of August this year and the two preceding years:—1880, Rs. 12,64,69,000; 1881, Rs. 13,93,52,000; 1882, Rs. 14,04,34,000.

A telegram from Calcutta, 7th Sept., says:—Information has been received here to-day, announcing the safe arrival of the last week's mail-steamer, the British India steam-ship Khilwa, at Rangoon. Her late arrival at Rangoon, with the Burmah mail, was owing to a temporary mishap to her machinery.

New jute is beginning to come into the markets in Eastern Bengal.

The official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 6th inst. states that heavy rain has fallen everywhere during the week, and more is now only required in part of Lucknow. A break appears to have set in. Prospects are good. Early crops are being cut. Cholera are stationary or falling. Cholera still lingers in the parts previously afflicted, but is decreasing, and there is some fever in Farukhabad, Moradabad, Agra, and Aligarh. Slight cattle disease continues in Oudh, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, and Kumaun.

District officers in the North-West Provinces have been instructed to entertain *shikaris* for the destruction of wolves, and gentlemen of the vagrant persuasion for the similar treatment of snakes. These new officers of a humane Government are to get Rs. 2 per mensem as pay, or rather retaining fee, besides the usual reward for each wolf, and 2 annas per head for every snake over twenty killed during the month.

The Bombay Club dinner to Mr. Colquhoun, the China traveller, is to take place this evening, and he leaves for England by to-morrow's mail-steamer. The *Englishman* remarks on the subject of Mr. Colquhoun's journey:—

The fact that Lord and Lady Ripon, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and all the elite of Simla were present to listen to Mr. Colquhoun's lecture describing his perilous journey from Canton to Rangoon, shows the interest taken in it by those in high places in India. It is safe to say that the lecture was one of very great general interest, dealing as it did with many hundreds of miles of hitherto unexplored country, replete with information altogether new as to the languages, customs, and habits of the people through whose country the traveller passed, and showing the desolation of a once fertile and thickly populated country from the effects of Chinese rule. To those interested in the development of trade with the teeming millions of China, the lecture should be particularly interesting, as it showed the facility with which a good trade route might be opened, whilst not omitting at the same time to point out the difficulties. This part of the lecture will be of special interest to the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, and we have little doubt that Mr. Colquhoun will be asked to repeat his lecture to some of them.

A letter from Bushire, 25th August says, "the prohibition on the export of grain was to have come into force from the 26th August, but according to notice issued from the British Residency at Bushire, the period permitting export has been extended to the 25th September. This is a great boon to the merchants of Bushire, who have been busily engaged in loading wheat by all ships bound to England this season, thus affording employment to all labourers and relieving the country people of their surplus stores, and increasing the customs revenue. Another month will be ample for further exportations from this place. Great quantities of grain have also been exported from Busreh to England. The date produce this year promises to be very good in Busreh."

The *Ceylon Examiner* of the 2nd inst. states that the Messrs. Armitage have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court for fraud, obtaining money under false pretences, and conspiracy to defraud. A motion was made to have the case transferred to the Criminal Sessions now being held at Kandy, instead of trying the case at the Colombo Sessions which will begin on the 10th of October next, as the state of Col. Armitage's health is such that he can hardly bear the suspense, and his medical advisers apprehend a relapse of the disease he was suffering from—acute dysentery. The application was opposed by the Crown, and eventually refused by Mr. Justice Clarence.

Herr Bandmann is coming on to Bombay after a visit to Ceylon, and a Calcutta paper understands that he "has telegraphed home instructions to engage a company of twelve, to meet him at Bombay in November, and that he will visit Calcutta with his new company in January next year."

The *North China Herald* hears that some alarm exists at Peking about the action of Russia in Kashgar, Mongolia, and Manchuria: in fact, all along the frontier from north-east to west. We referred to this matter some weeks ago in our leading columns, and now receive confirmation of what we then wrote from independent sources.

An official report by the Superintendent of Police at Salem on the recent riots, states that the outbreak was "the result of a careful and most skilfully planned conspiracy."

The *Pioneer's* "own correspondent" gives the following version of the truculent spirit amongst the Hindus at Salem:—"Positively treasonable language, even among the better class of Hindus, I myself have heard. Only this morning I asked a well-dressed Hindu my way to the European cemetery. He pointed to the direction, and remarked in very fair English—'That plot will very soon be full!' "Why?" I naturally inquired. His reply was—"You don't think the Hindus capable of a rising. When we do make up our minds, you will find that we can sweep you off our country like dust!' I asked this man his name, and he then made off at once. There is not the slightest romance in this little incident, as a friend who was with me can testify."

The following incident of the riots is related by the correspondent of the *Madras Times*:—Never has it been my lot to behold a poor wretch more mutilated, maimed, and wounded than the Fakir who was wounded during the riots. He has a spear wound in the roof of his mouth, leaving a fearful gap, several bullet wounds about his body, two spear wounds over the shoulders, and one in his head. The poor fellow is blind, and was being led by a Mahommedan when the rioters came upon him: and his companion deserting him, he was left for dead in the field, where the Assistant Magistrate found him.

A Kurrachee paper reports that "some little excitement has been going on between the Chuttas and Brahuis beyond our border, across the Hab. Full particulars have not reached us, but it would appear that Said Khan, the Chief of the former tribe, has been having a brush with the latter clan, in which he failed to make any impression, and that the two are likely to be going at it again. These feuds would seem to be periodically indulged in, and it is a pity measures are not adopted to make things more peaceable between the two."

We published a paragraph the other day drawing attention to troubles in Jeypore. A telegram to an up-country paper, dated Jeypore, Sept. 6, states:—"The Minas have been causing considerable trouble on the Rajputana line of railway. Recently eight famous dacoits were arrested at Beawur by the Jodhpore troops. The Minas then communicated with the Jodhpore Durbar, stating that if the dacoits were not released in eight days, the Maharajah would be involved in trouble with the British authorities. When the eight days had expired and the men were not released, a council of Minas was held, at which it was determined to damage the railway line. A gang went to the Jewai Bridge, the highest bridge on the line; and, after arresting all the watchmen, pulled up the rails on the bridge. Another gang destroyed the culvert, a few miles further up, with the object of wrecking two passenger trains crossing within a few yards beyond either gap. Fortunately the damage was discovered in time, otherwise nothing could have saved the trains from destruction. The matter was immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, who ordered out the Erinpoora Cavalry to patrol the line for several miles. It is stated that the troops killed one dacoit and arrested 15, while the Maharajah Partab Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpore, with a considerable force, arrested a number of others. Major Powlett, the Political Agent, Jodhpore, has been appointed to make special inquiry into the matter."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—The cyclonic barometric depression noticed yesterday has moved westwards past Gopalpore and is now advancing towards Nagpore. It has caused a slight fall of the barometer in the Central Provinces, Orissa, and Southern Behar, and a somewhat greater fall at Gopalpore; but it is a large shallow depression not implying violent winds, though the circulation around is distinctly cyclonic. It has brought rain to the whole of Bengal, but not yet to the North-West Provinces, where, except in the eastern district, the barometer has risen. The barometer has risen also in the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras. Rain to-day:—Akyab and Rangoon, over 2 inches; Purneah, Hazaribagh, Chittagong, Calcutta, Cuttack, Secunderabad, Cochin, Mangalore, and Mercara, over 1 inch; Gya, Dacca, Akola, Ajmere, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona, Thayetymo, Diamond Island, ¼ inch and over. Previously, Rajahmundry had nearly 5 inches, and Calicut 1 inch.

According to telegraphic advices received in Calcutta on Thursday, a moderate cyclone was blowing at Saugor and in the north-east angle of the Bay of Bengal. Heavy rain fell at Calcutta on Wednesday night and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	66 49	75 22	71 96	71 96
8 Friday	0 24	....	....	....
9 Saturday	0 18	0 20	0 30	0 28
10 Sunday	.....	1 5	0 94	0 83
Total	66 91	76 47	73 20	76 07
Corresponding date last year	65 59	69 96	63 1	68 68

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(10th September, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 A.M. reduced to 32° and Sea level.	Thermometer. In shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·671	84·9	WSW	19	0·00
Surat	·637	81·6	W	16	3·10
Bombay	·717	77·9	SW	16	0·31
Ratnagiri	·719	78·8	SSW	..	0·91
Karwar	·831	79·0	SW Light	..	0·22
Mangalore	·870	80·0	SSW	2	0·14
Calicut	.....	...	...	...	...
Cochin	·914	82·1	W	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·728	83·8	W	8	0·00
Madras	·783	86·8	WSW	10	0·00
Negapatam	·829	84·9	SW	3	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.

Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee; Ravenna (s), Sydney; Kairas (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th:—Madura (s), for Calcutta; Egbert (s), Suez. Yesterday:—Burmah (s) and Rydal Hall (s), Kurrachee; Malacca (s), Jeddah; Diogene, Singapore; Italia (s), Liverpool; Verona (s), Australia; Kashgar (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ixia and the s. s. Ravenna entered the dock on Saturday last.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Regiment N. I. this evening at the Apollo-bunder (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Madame Angot	D'Albert.
Overture	Il Conte d'Essex	Mercadante.
Valse	Indigo	Strauss.
Selection	Fausta	Donizetti.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister	Hecker.
Galop	Wings of Love	Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Intimation has been issued from Army Head-quarters that all applications to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in languages must be received in the Adjutant General's office, Poona, before the 12th of the month previous to that in which the examination is held.

FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar fair will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, and will continue for four days.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Samuel Arrickum, a Madrassee native Christian, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting a Goanese woman, and was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

SEAMAN DESERTERS.—Constable Shuleman on Saturday last arrested three European seaman deserters from the British ship Frank Stafford, and placed them on board the vessel. The policeman received the usual reward of Rs. 10 for each man.

THEFT BY A LODGER.—Ramdass Anuntram, residing in Portuguese-street, reported to the police on Friday last that a lodger of his named Cassee absconded with a quantity of goldmohurs and cash of the collective value of Rs. 117.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An apprentice lad, named Silas Silk, of the steamship Italia, was somewhat seriously injured on Friday last by an accidental fall from a ladder, while he was descending into the main hold of the vessel. He was removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Chumman, aged forty years. The deceased, a pendicant, was found lying in the street at Mookhe-nolla, and was removed by the police to the above hospital, where he died an hour after admission. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the Nusserwanjee M. Petit native branch of the Bombay Native Dispensary during the last month was 5,626. This gives a daily average attendance of 181·5. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,322. Of the entire number 896 were Parsees, 2,373 Hindus, 1,737 Musulmans, 162 Christians, and 458 low castes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of Nana Ragoo, aged thirty years. Deceased on the 14th ultimo was injured by a bullock treading on his foot at the Garnac-bunder, and he died from the effects of the injury set up. The verdict was "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a bullock accidentally treading on his left foot."

FATAL KICK FROM A MULE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Vuzeer Peeroo, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a muleteer in the Transport Department, and was kicked on the right side of the abdomen on the 25th ultimo by a mule. A swelling was caused, which ultimately formed into an abscess, and the deceased died from its effect. The verdict was "That the death of the deceased was caused by abscess, the result of a kick on the abdomen by a mule."

STEALING JEWELLERY FROM CHILDREN.—Topun Ramjee, living on the first floor of a house in Chinch-bunder 4th row, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 112, from the person of his daughter, aged three years, while the child was playing about on the staircase of the house.—The sister of Khatai Pursoo, a girl about nine years of age, while being led through the fair in Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, on Friday evening last, was robbed of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 36 from her wrist. A woman named Marnia and Matai Bhaven, who were near by at the time, were arrested by a policeman in plain clothes on suspicion.

HYDERABAD.—A correspondent telegraphs from Hyderabad under date Sept. 10:—Major Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate General, gave a Shakesperian recitation here last evening before a large and distinguished audience, among those present being H. H. the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. The piece selected was the Merchant of Venice. Major Hallett's masterly exposition of characters was much appreciated and applauded. At the conclusion of the reading the Nizam and Sir Salar went to the house of Captain Clerk, Superintendent of H. H.'s education, where a small party of ladies and gentlemen had been asked to meet the distinguished guests. Amongst those present were Mr. Jones, the Resident, and Colonel and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Major and Mrs. and Miss Hallett, Mir Reasut Ali, Moulvie Mahadi Ali, and several others. The Nizam took Mrs. Clerk into dinner. The party broke up at about 11 o'clock. This was the first private entertainment honoured by His Highness, who seemed to enjoy both it and the recitation.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Atta Mahomed Shaik Jamal, a jemadar in the detective branch of the Bombay police, was held on Saturday last by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla. Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, said that on the 28th of last month Apothecary Newjee Kapoo left the laboratory at Grant Medical College three sealed bottles, all labelled as containing portions of viscera, &c., of the deceased. He had examined the contents of all the bottles, and found no poison in any of them. A bottle sent from Constable Fido, containing a dark-coloured oily liquid. At the bottom of the liquid was a sediment of sulphur. The liquid contained no distinct trace of alkaloid. He had applied a portion of the liquid to his arm and kept it there 2½ hours, and no redness ensued. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said he examined the body of the deceased on the 27th of last month at the inquest. It had been buried and exhumed, and was much decomposed. Immediately afterwards he made an examination of the body. From the evidence he had heard and the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was erysipelas. The jury returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Atta Mahomed Shaik Jamal was caused on the 25th August, 1882, by erysipelas."

NATIVE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.—We had the pleasure of being present at a marriage and a marriage feast this week which had something of a special character because of the large attendance of both English and native Christians. The bride and bridegroom were native Christians, and the latter being a member of the Methodist church, a large number of the members of this church attended, so that it was difficult to say which nationality was most fully represented in the American Mission Chapel.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all five cases committed for trial, implicating seven prisoners, four of whom are Hindus, two native Christians, and one Mahomedan. Two of the cases are of attempting to commit murder; one of marrying again during the lifetime of a former husband, and abetment of the offence; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and one of house-breaking and theft. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and one by Mr. Ryan.

THE GORDON MILS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of share holders of the company was held on Saturday last at the registered office, 18, Rampart-row, for the purpose of passing a special resolution, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding. Mr. Erachshaw Manockjee Mullah read the notice convening the meeting and the first resolution.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested that defaulting shareholders who had not paid the calls should, according to clause 73 of the articles of association, be sued.

The chairman ruled that defaulting shareholders should retire. He then proposed the adoption of the resolution, remarking that, in his opinion, Messrs. Gordon and Co. having resigned the agency, they could not do better than transfer it to such able managers as Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Co.

Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhoy asked why the company should pay brokerage and commission at the rate proposed, remarking that it would be disadvantageous to the shareholders.

Mr. Framjee D. Badhurjee said Mr. Motiram was mistaken, for the arrangement the directors had come to was the most advantageous that could have been adopted.

Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj endorsed the latter opinion, saying no better arrangement could have been devised, and that Mr. Motiram was simply wasting time by the questions he was asking.

Mr. Motiram said he was not at all opposed to the transfer of the agency to Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons and Co.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that Mr. Motiram could not propose an amendment, for he had not given the two days' notice required under the articles of association.

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Dr. Da Gama, and carried unanimously, that the company do hereby sanction the transfer of Messrs. Gordon and Co. of their office as agents of the company on the terms that such resignation shall take effect upon the confirmation of this resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Indian companies' Act VI. of 1882, applicable to the passing of special resolutions, and that article 107 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled, and that the following article be substituted in lieu thereof:—"The partners who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co. shall be the agents of the company, and their remuneration as such agents as aforesaid shall be a commission of one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois on all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold by the company, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale of all other articles and things sold by the company; and the company do hereby approve, adopt, and confirm the agreement, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1882, made between John Gordon & Co., the agents of the Gordon Mills, Limited, for and on behalf of the Gordon Mills, Limited, of the first part, the said John Gordon & Co. of the second part, Dinsh

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 82 of 1882, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.—

The gold and silver ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Jafferjee Tyebjee, deceased, the same consist chiefly of bangles, bracelets, finger rings, neck laces, armlets, earrings, chains, nose rings, anklets, pendants, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th September, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at "Bird Cage," 114, Middle Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at "Bird Cage," 114, Middle Colaba, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of begonias, ferns, crotons, pacivera, finamomum, marasota, rotundifolium, verse color, arancalia and other flowering shrubs, the property of G. CRAIG, Esq.

The plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, waste Papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods depot, Wari Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near Artillery Mess, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, gold and white belt, cross and pouch, gold sabretache and slings, sword knots, straps, spurs, regimental uniforms, wearing apparels, linen, &c., &c., the property of late Captain W. D. CONRE, Adjutant, Royal Artillery.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th September, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A lot of Band Instruments, the property of the 15th Regiment Bombay N. I.

On view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon Price and Co., received per s.s. Khedive, consisting of essence of white moss and damask rose and spina rosa, registered golden oil, marrow oil and frangipani, pomade, transparent and glycerine soap, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
8 cases green and white prints.
15 boxes "Jumbo" blend old Irish whisky.
2 cases sulphate of cinchona.
20 sets of glassware.
2 cases fancy-goods consisting of call bells, musical albums, mother-o-pearl opera-glasses, electric batteries, musical boxes, liquor frames, accordions, violins panorama glasses, palanquin time-pieces, &c.
2 iron bedsteads.

The surplus stock of a draper, consisting of remnant pieces of Cashmere cloth, ready-made clothes, portmanteaus, &c.

1 double barrelled central fire-gun, by J. H. Crane, in leather case.
1 English spaniel (dog.)

By order of the Administrator General—

A number of books, the property of the late C. GRONDONA, Esq.

On account of the concerned—

9 bales grey dhoties, 6, 9, and 10 yards.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Joseph Hajee Geega—

5 cases perfumery.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of canvas, leather, and timber cuttings, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee—

A quantity of teak-boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forest Road, Byculla, close to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., the property of W. [illegible], Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF LAND AT PANCHGANI.

On the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. [illegible] are instructed to sell by Public Bombay:—

[illegible] on the Panchgani Hills, [illegible] chains or thereabouts, [illegible] and known as Nos. 3 and 4 [illegible] Panchgani Hills, de[illegible]ara, and which [illegible] Freeground, [illegible] the north [illegible] venue [illegible]

SALE OF [illegible] ROPERTY, near Trinity Chapel [illegible] of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgage [illegible] and risk of the Honorables Santook [illegible] Santook and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Santook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and [illegible] sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1882, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of partly freehold and partly Fezandaree land or ground, situate at Bombay, in Sonapore Beach Road, outside the Fort, admeasuring 938 square yards, 6 inches, with the dwelling house, stable, outhouses and privies, and a water-well standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 82, and new Survey No. 3,393, and bounded on the east by a portion of the vacant ground in front of the said dwelling-house, and beyond it by a stable on the west by the Dhuswaddy Lane, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the 4th Marine-Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is rely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughmiah as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin dishave plagued the sufferers for years, however they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully It destroys the animalcule which cause irritable, painful affections, and always healthy, natural condition of the skin is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by

IRON and IRON TONIC rous and muscular system, imspirits, recruits the health, effect of hot climates this

IRON TONIC energics, enriches nor and depres, cific remedy for kind, chest tendencies, Pepper's onstitution ast health lls. Sold Bedford e is no and ndia for

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.).....	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	"	" 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	"
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	"	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Hochheimer	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncastele-Rosenberg	" 22 0	" 26 0
Josephshöfer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Rüdesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	" 21 0	" 24 0
Chateau Yquem	" 47 0	" ...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lecoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From A. DUPUILE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre.....	" 18 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	..
Cleoville St. Julien	" 28 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	" 36 0	" ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star.....	" 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	" 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars / Gold } M. & Spun {	" 25 0	..
	" 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogoe's Cognac	" 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars ..	" 30 0	..
Do. do. *** " (very old)	" 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac ..	" 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old).....	" 34 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) .....Rs.	5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer..... "	6 8	" 2 oz.
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth.....	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants....	" 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)....	" 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).....	" 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles.....	" 14 0	..
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.		

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Druggists all over the world.

Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
[illegible]LY HIPTOOLA,
[illegible]arket, near Jumma Musjid.

[illegible]ERS.

[illegible]CO.,
[illegible]S,
[illegible]AND.
[illegible]LUE
[illegible] of
[illegible]LED

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOOKS. STATIONERY.
PICTURES. INDIAN
ARTISTS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
MATERIALS.
BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS'
REQUISITES. ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS. LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones...Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ... "	65 to 350
single stone ... "	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ... "	100 to 400
Ruby, do. ... "	35 to 450
Do. single stone ... "	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ... "	60 to 225
Do. single stone ... "	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ... "	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies ... "	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ... "	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ... "	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops ... "	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks ... "	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ... "	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ... "	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings ... ...Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings ... ... "	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs... ... ... "	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ... "	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ... ... "	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ... ... "	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ... "	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO. 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.

MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for departments.

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flan[illegible] Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Ox[illegible] cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORM.

THE NEW SWORD BELT AS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR SAM BROWNE BELTS,
CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND BAGS,
DOE GLOVES,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSES HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER MADE FOR DO.
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,
REGULATION KHAKEE CAPS.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the company, No. 11, Hastings-street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a dividend and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta, 31st August, 1882. Secretaries.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per share on the Old Shares and Rs. 21-3-0 per share on the Second Issue Shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable, on and after 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th instant.

The fully paid-up Share Certificates of the Second Issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's Office, No. 1, Forbes-street, in exchange for the provisional ones.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5½ per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices at Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rupees Five per each New Share of Rs. 125 for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadows-street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY the 13th September, 1882, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 15th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of